The National Future Farmer

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FFA Pilot Hog Program

New Machinery For 1958

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February-March, 1958

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Paul Blood, left, keeps a close check on feeding schedules with employee Henry Schneider.

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OUR COVER— Photo by L. P. Watson

Farm mechanics instruction is an important phase of the vocational agriculture program. Here a vo-ag teacher is demonstrating the art of arc welding to a class of FFA members who will later use the skill on their farms.

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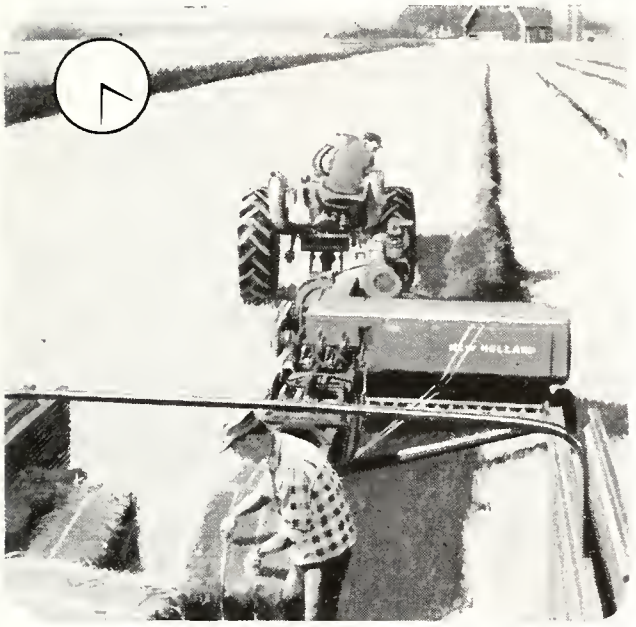
Mower-crusher gets curing off to fast start

Rolabar rake forms fast-drying windrows



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A Fellow Told Me...

. . . After 25 Years

Goodbye Hank! I appreciate your giving me this opportunity to use your column, for by the time you read this you will have a new Editor. Perhaps for the sake of the younger readers, *Hank*, I should tell them just who you are. Hank lives only in the figments of the imagination of the staff of *The National FUTURE FARMER*. To them he is *Mr. Average Future Farmer*. Not a national officer. Not a greenhand. But all the FFA members wrapped up in one. He is the one we think of when we write or edit for your magazine. He is you, the reader. Christened *Hank* . . . well, that seemed to suit him.

Wilson W. Carnes
Editor

Hank was with me when your magazine began, if not in person, then in your Editor's mind. He was there helping me make the thousand-and-one little decisions that resulted in the national magazine you have today.

Always helping us work and rework with paternal-like care and vigilance the material for each and every issue, he never left us when the temperature in our office periodically dropped to 40, or hit 96. He let not a soul complain when the office floor space dropped below 50 square feet per person, including the space for desks and files. And it was for him our pride soared when the magnificent new FFA office building was completed a few weeks ago.

Yes, sir, this *Hank* is quite a guy to merit such devotion. But you see, I was "Hank," once myself. I can still remember what it's like to be a 17-year-old vo-ag student, and to have a local vo-ag teacher to turn to for council and guidance. And knowing how much that can mean to a young fellow has kept me working for *Hank* for the past 25 years. That's the reason why this morning it's with a bit of sentimental reminiscence that I introduce your new Editor, Wilson W. Carnes. Mr. Carnes has served as Associate Editor for the past three years, having come to your magazine staff from Alabama where he was State FFA Editor. He, too, was a Future Farmer in high school . . . and since his tenure here he has gradually assumed greater editorial responsibility so that from the editorial standpoint his work will not be too different.

Cedric A. Lafley
Managing Editor

Assisting him with the managerial problems of the magazine in the position of Managing Editor will be Cedric A. Lafley, who has served as Associate Editor on the magazine staff for about two years. Mr. Lafley was a Future Farmer, too, in his high school days; in fact, a State Officer. He came to *The National FUTURE FARMER* from Vermont where he was Assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, and State FFA Executive Secretary.

So to the capable hands of these two young men go the guiding responsibilities of your magazine. About its destiny you need not fear . . . for, *Hank*, they, too, have you in mind.

So now as I take up my duties as publisher of *Breeder's Gazette, The Magazine of Livestock Farming*, in our Home Offices in Columbia, Missouri, I bid you each and every one a cordial cheerio!

Sincerely,

Lano Barron

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Tree Talk

by

Will Rusch

"What kind of trees should I plant for a new timber stand?"

That's one of the most frequent questions I'm asked—and, oddly enough, one of the toughest to answer. The reason is that selection of the right types of trees is almost always a local matter.

Two good guides to follow, though, are (1) plant only those species which are most common to the region; and (2) plant only those species which have the highest dollar value, either on the market or for home use.

In more specific terms this means: Grow white pine in the southern highlands; slash pine on the coastal plains; loblolly in the Piedmont and coastal plains; yellow poplar, white oak, ash and black locust on good upland sites in the Midwest; and black walnut in the bottomlands. When in doubt, it's a good idea to check with the State Extension Forester in your state.

With the prices of most things being what they are today, you just can't blame a fella for wanting to pick up a little extra cash. Dairy farmer John Sandahl of Stephenson, Mich., for example, made $750 in just 30 days a while back cutting timber in his spare time.

Mr. Sandahl's farm covers 320 acres, 85 of them under cultivation and some in pasture. About 120 acres are timbered with pine, cedar and poplar. Says Mr. Sandahl, "At my age (55), on a dairy farm with not too much time between chores, I wouldn't be making any extra money without a lightweight chain saw like my McCulloch. It's one of the best investments I ever made."

Depending on your specific needs, there's a McCulloch saw for just about every type of cutting job. Take the two direct-drive saws, for example, the all-new Super 44 and the popular D-44. Both are extremely lightweight, fast-cutting saws—well suited for general farm use.

The Super 44 packs a full 6.5 hp, yet weighs only 19 lb. Where high production cutting is desired, you just can't beat it in a direct-drive saw. The D-44 is light, easy to handle and fast-cutting, too. It puts out a little less horsepower, but it sells for less than the Super 44 and is a real value. I suggest you test them both, then pick the one that suits you best. You'll find them—and many other models, too—at your nearest McCulloch dealer. Best of all, McCulloch prices start as low as $165!

FLASH! — I've just received a limited supply of handy, pocket-size slide charts for calculating the cubic content of pulpwood loads. A regular $1.25 value, these Load Calculators will be given away absolutely free to the first 1,000 persons who write in. Just send your request to Will Rusch, McCulloch Tree Topics Bureau, 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 45, California.

5 7030

(Advertisement)

Kahankalan, Philippines

I certainly enjoy reading your magazine and I find it very useful in our work here in the Philippines. Our Future Farmers of the Philippines organization was patterned after your fine FFA, and has just been organized into the national level.

We hope that we can put out a magazine similar to *The National FUTURE FARMER* in the future.

Domingo C. Gabertan
Agricultural School Principal

Fresno, California

I am enclosing herewith 74 subscriptions to *The National FUTURE FARMER* which represent 100 percent of the membership of the Central Union Chapter, Fresno, California.

We are proud to have subscribed to this valuable magazine 100 percent for the past three years, and hope to continue doing so in the future.

Walter E. Atwood
Director of Agriculture

Rapid City, South Dakota

While at Minor, North Dakota, from 1950 to 1955, my husband was Principal of the Senior High School and became greatly interested in its fine FFA Chapter. The high school instructor, Mr. Raymond Skorheim, is an able teacher and leader.

Through Mr. Skorheim and his FFA boys, my husband was presented with a complimentary subscription to your fine magazine. Through it, our interest in the FFA has continued to grow. How thrilled we were one month to read an article submitted by Mr. Skorheim, regarding the Haugeberg brothers. Even our nine-year-old daughter had to read it!

I assure you we greatly respect *The National FUTURE FARMER!*

Mrs. W. M. Kulstad

Honea Path, South Carolina

Well, I would like to say this much about the magazine. I think it is a great help to us Future Farmers in everyday life and think the book is just perfect.

Jimmy Kay

Arroyo Grande, California

Enclosed is our check for $1.50 covering subscriptions to *The National FUTURE FARMER*. Our Chapter subscribes to the Magazine and enjoys it very much. I consider it of a very professional and high quality. You are to be congratulated for the excellent job you are doing.

Herbert F. Brownlee
Chapter Advisor

Ridgeway, Missouri

I was a member of the Bethany Chapter of FFA my freshman year. I get your magazine, which I read from cover to cover. I like the joke page and I wish like all the rest that the magazine was published 12 times a year instead of just six.

Michael Stuart McCollum

Wadena, Minnesota

I am submitting a short story for your approval. Though I have been fortunate in having had two stories published within the past few months, I am a full-time farmer's wife and mother of three. The enclosed snapshot is of my FFA'er and myself. I write as a hobby and for relaxation.

Besides Larry, your magazine is enjoyed very much by Pa, little Sis a future Future Farmer, and by me—Ma.

Mrs. Ethelyn Pearson

Bebee, West Virginia

I think *The Future Farmer* Magazine is swell. It has about all the information that any vo-ag boy would want to know. I would like to see it come out every month.

Carl Taylor

York, England

I still get *The National FUTURE FARMER* and find it very interesting—especially the "Star Farmer" stories. My five-year subscription ends next year. I see that Vermont continues to have national success.

James Muir

Mr. Muir was an exchange student from Great Britain in 1953 and visited in Vermont.—Ed.

PURINA VISITS ANOTHER FARMER OF TOMORROW

Pat Stout of Masters, Colorado, and "Junior," her heavyweight Purina-fed Angus calf that was declared Reserve Champion steer over all breeds in the Junior Show at the Colorado State Fair this past year.

Pat won many top honors

Pat Stout, a pert young lady from Masters, Colorado, took most of the top honors at the Morgan County (Colo.) Junior Fair this past year. She also won first place in the class of three calves in the Junior Show at the Colorado State Fair. And, "Junior," her heavyweight Angus steer, was acclaimed Reserve Champion over all breeds at Colorado's State Fair Junior Show.

Yet, this was the first year Pat had a fat beef project in her local youth club.

A Purina feeder (and a mighty attractive one), Pat is headed for many more successful years—both as a feeder, an exhibitor of fine cattle and as a useful young leader.

Purina congratulates you, Pat Stout, and wishes you well.

* * * *

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Storage costs will be less because shelled corn takes only half the space of ear corn. You save on drying, too, because you do it the most efficient way . . . right on your own farm.

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Petersburg, Michigan

I like the articles in *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much and look forward to it becoming a monthly. As soon as it arrives, I sit down and read it. I especially like the success stories of other Future Farmers and would like to see more of them.

I was a member of the Summerfield Chapter, but our Ag class was discontinued my Sophomore year.

Steve Nagy

Gypsum, Colorado

I am enclosing a check for a five-year subscription to your wonderful magazine. My subscription has run out and I sure miss it.

I'm a member of the Gypsum Chapter, and I find that *The National FUTURE FARMER* keeps me up-to-date on FFA happenings and agricultural news.

Claud L. Gerard

Orleans, Nebraska

I am a member of the Orleans Chapter of Future Farmers of America and I like *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine very much. At our Orleans Chapter we have 100% getting *The National FUTURE FARMER* magazine. I like the stories of Future Farmer boys and what they have accomplished with their projects. Keep up the good work.

Ronald Schoneberg

Salmon, Idaho

I have subscribed to the *FUTURE FARMER* magazine for two years and enjoy it quite a bit. Most of the articles are on very good topics and very well written, but I have not seen any on Brahmans or Brahman crossbreeding. Maybe there is no general interest in this subject, but I believe subscribers would like to know where the Brahman and Brahman crossbreeds stand with the other types and breeds of beef cattle. I, personally, would like to know how the cattle with Brahman blood in them stand up, in comparison with other beef breeds, in the northern and colder parts of the country.

Jack Ziegler

Menno, South Dakota

I find it a great pleasure to read jokes and cartoons appearing in *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

Please send me your booklet which contains reprints of jokes and cartoons that have appeared in previous issues of *The National FUTURE FARMER.* Enclosed is my check for 75 cents to cover the cost.

Victor Schaeffer

We are pleased that you like our joke book and are happy to mail one out to you at no charge.—Ed.

Lilly

FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH MERLE RUBENDALL, FONDA, IOWA

"Best lot of cattle I've fed..." reports 'Stilbosol' feeder

Iowa feeder gets 4.1 lbs. daily gain over 108-day feeding period. Hits choice grade on 236 head with dress-out of 62.11%. "This is the best lot of cattle I've fed in 13 years of feeding," says Merle Rubendall.

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Merle Rubendall feeds out around 3,000 head of cattle a year. He is also commissioned to buy more than 30,000 fat cattle each year for a well-known meat packing company. So, Merle knows the cattle business from both sides of the fence.

"Most feeders I talk to use stilbestrol . . . and all of them use it in their feed," Rubendall states. "I was one of the first in Iowa to use supplements with 'Stilbosol.' I think it is the greatest thing in my feeding operation that I've seen."

Cites strong proof for 'Stilbosol'. . . Merle bought 236 head of Montana whiteface steers averaging 907 pounds. He fed them 108 days, then sold them when they reached 1,350 pounds. Average daily gain was a sensational 4.1 pounds. They graded *choice* and dressed out at 62.11%. "This was the best lot of cattle I've fed in 13 years of feeding," Mr. Rubendall declared. "I feel that 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement has given us an extra pound of gain per day ever since we have used it."

An interesting side light to the Rubendall operation is the acreage he uses to raise peas for a nearby canning company. He plans soon to start a batch of cattle on ensilage made from the pods and vines, and then finish them off with a ration of grain and 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement.

Byron Kier, feed manufacturer's representative (left), keeps feeders alert to new, money-making production practices. Rubendall (right) was one of the first in Iowa to use supplements with 'Stilbosol.'

Stilbosol

(Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly)

Lilly

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Looking Ahead

FARM INCOME OUTLOOK FOR 1958

The gross farm income in 1958 is expected to be slightly higher than last year. But, because of an increase in production expenses, farmers' net income will be about the same as in 1957. The prospect that the market for farm products will continue strong in 1958 is the bright spot.

FARM PRICES FOR 1958

The price outlook for farm products indicates little or no change for 1958. A bumper crop and the regulating of price supports by Congress could change the picture some. Not much change is expected from the latter.

FARM SUPERMARKETS?

This may be one of the big developments in farm marketing in the future. Suburban shopping centers are successfully leading the way. Why not then have a farm center where the farmer could fill all his needs at one stop? The center could provide everything for the farmer from tractors to banking facilities. These supermarkets might even have farm consultants on the spot to assist the farmer with his farm problems. The location of these farm centers would have to be carefully planned. It's something to think about!

APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES BY AIRCRAFT

Increased use of aircraft to apply insecticides to crops is predicted. Several companies have perfected granulated insecticides that have proven their worth in the control of certain farm insects. The USDA in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station have redesigned a distributor to spread granular insecticides evenly by aircraft. Couple the above information with the safety measures used today by aircraft companies employed in this work and the answer adds up to more use of aircraft for applications. What a saving of time, labor, and crops on several hundred acres!

GRAZE OR "GREEN-CHOP"?

Green-chop feeding for dairy herds may be more profitable than grazing animals, USDA research shows. Cows waste up to 40 percent of the feed while grazing on lush growths. Field choppers are used to convert heavy grass crops into feed. The hourly overhead on a chopper is cut when it's used not merely for a few days a year to make silage, but daily each summer to green-chop feed. If you have a field chopper and self-loading wagons, it might be well to consider making feed bunks and green-chopping your feed.

HOG INTEGRATION OPERATIONS

More Southeast farmers are raising hogs with feed dealers and banks doing the financing. In some cases dealers finance or obtain financing for complete programs—buying feeder pigs, furnishing feed and medicine, and paying farmers two cents per pound for gains. The farmer furnishes house, equipment, and labor. Confinement raising of hogs in low cost shelters of pole-type construction on concrete is one of the big developments in this hog production program. The general idea of confinement hog raising is to put hog production on a year-round assembly-line basis.

GRASSHOPPERS POSE 1958 THREAT

In Federal-State surveys made during the past few months, grasshoppers were found on 18,700,000 acres of rangeland in 16 states. Over 15 million of these acres are located in four states—Texas, Montana, California, and Colorado. These areas will need to be watched closely next spring.

STUMP PULLER AND DUMP WAGON CUT COST OF LAND CLEARING!

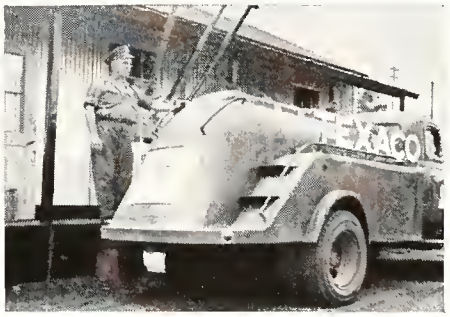
THE homemade stump puller and a dump wagon shown save costly time and labor in clearing land on the Norris Raun farm near El Campo, Texas. Both are activated by hydraulic power.

Mr. Raun gets neighborly on-time service from Mauritz and Carroll, Texaco Distributors of El Campo.

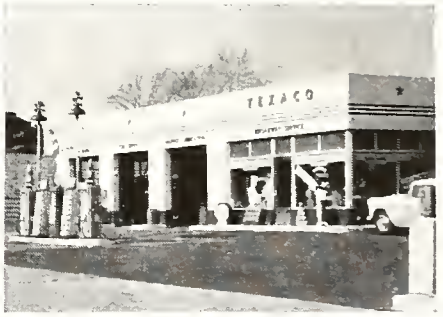
This homemade detachable stump puller is raised or lowered by hydraulic power. J. S. Carroll, Jr., of Mauritz and Carroll, Texaco Distributors, is on hand with Texaco Marfak, the lubricant that sticks to bearings better . . . won't jar off, wash off, drip out, dry out or cake up . . . adds to machinery life.

This novel two-wheel dump wagon is operated by hydraulic power. Picture shows driver unloading stumps by tilting wagon box. The stump puller and dump wagon save time and labor in clearing land on the Norris Raun farm near El Campo, Texas.

Bert Corbello, of Kinder, La., bores holes in stumps and blasts them out of the ground. He wearproofs his engines with Advanced Custom-Made Havoline Motor Oil. This famous oil cleans as it lubricates, releasing full power from gasoline.



Dependable on-time delivery, Texaco Consignee C. M. Stevens of Neodesha, Kan., provides his customers with Texaco Fire Chief, the gasoline with superior fire power for low-cost operation. Texaco service and products help farmers in all 48 states.



In all 48 states—you'll find Texaco Dealers with top-octane Texaco Sky Chief Su-preme gasoline, supercharged with Petrox, for maximum power and famous Fire Chief gasoline at *regular* price. Havoline Motor Oil and Marfak lubricant.

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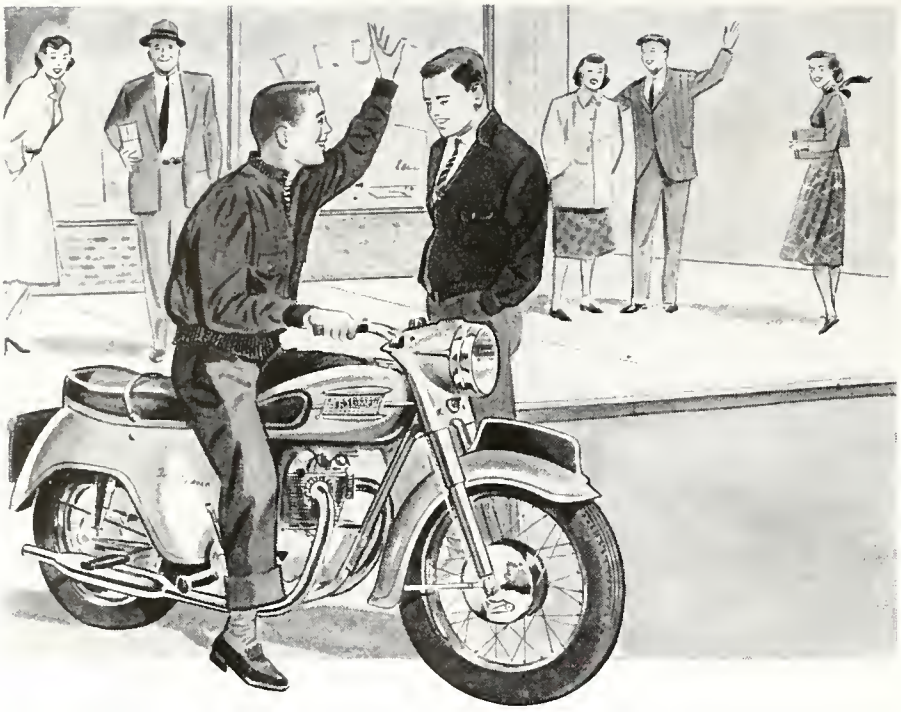

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Triumph isn't an ordinary motorcycle. It takes you out of the bicycle class into the fun-world of motorcycles. And Triumph is economical, too. Costs you only pennies per week to operate. Models average from 75 to over 100 m.p.g.

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Just for fun . . . there's a time when even the most practical of them all — the Triumph — can be worth its weight in fun. You'll be the *hit* of the crowd when you own a Triumph.

Most of all, motorcycling helps you develop responsibility, safe driving habits and road courtesy.

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George Lewis
Past National
FFA President

Achieves "Rolling" Success

AN EXTRA dividend in international goodwill from a Fulbright grant for study abroad is a book called "Rolling in the Isles." Authors are George and Joan Lewis. Future Farmers will remember George as national FFA president in 1949-'50.

George, a farmer's son, and Joan, daughter of a small-town lawyer, were sweethearts at Mount Sterling, Illinois, high school. As a high school senior, George achieved unusual prominence in the Future Farmers of America and as national Moderator of the Westminster Fellowship, the Presbyterian youth organization. He also served as national chairman of the Youth Fund Drive for the Japan International Christian University. In 1954 he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture with high honors from the University of Illinois, at which time he was awarded the Fulbright Grant.

Stretching their Fulbright dollars to the utmost, along with their two little daughters, they toured England, Scotland, and Wales as George interviewed farmers for his research. To save expenses they put the babies to bed in their ancient 1930 four-cylinder Riley, and slept sitting up in the back seat when it was too cold in sleeping bags.

"Rolling in the Isles" is a humorous account of these experiences. The book can be obtained from Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas, for $3.25.

The Fulbright year was not the Lewis' first expedition as "ambassadors of goodwill." In 1951, as a Freshman at the University of Illinois, George won a trip to Japan in an essay contest, on which Joan accompanied him for an extended honeymoon.

After serving two years in the U. S. Air Force, where "Rolling in the Isles" was completed, George enrolled in law school and expects to receive his degree in June.

The Lewises haven't decided where they will settle after George's graduation. But it will probably be in a small town in Illinois, where they will continue to be "ambassadors of goodwill."

He records the obituaries of millions of flies!

Determining the length of time flies live after they have been exposed to a deadly insecticide is monotonous, routine work. But it is mighty important to farmers and stockmen. For it is by this means that effective fly control products are developed . . . products that will pay off in faster beef gains, increased milk production and less likelihood of spread of disease.

Boards on which test cylinders containing flies are placed have been treated with various insecticidal formulas. Then in the MoorMan Research Laboratory technician Shults, with sharp pencil and stop watch, checks to determine how long flies live after coming in contact with insecticides made with these various formulas.

As a result of this diligent counting and timing—this application of the sharp pencil—MoorMan's have been able to develop a combination of insecticides that kills flies much faster than either one alone.

This product is so potent that within 30 minutes nearly 90% of the flies that came in contact with it were fatally poisoned. Another example of how patience, research—and the technician's sharp pencil contributed to greater livestock profits.

MoorMan's*

Since 1885—72 years of Friendly Service

—a business dedicated to helping farmers and ranchers make better and more profitable use of the feeds they raise themselves.

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BIG, POWERFUL 4-PLOW TRACTOR WITH THE GENUINE FERGUSON HYDRAULIC SYSTEM!

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But what makes this *big* tractor news is that *it's got the Ferguson Hydraulic System*—the System that's engineered years ahead to set the pace for all the others!

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This is the new tractor you have to *drive* to believe. Get the feel of the new MF65 at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's soon!

Two other great Ferguson System Tractors . . . in the 2-3 plow power class

The deluxe Massey-Ferguson 50
Here is all the work performance, maneuverability and handling ease provided by the Ferguson System with exclusive 4-way Work Control, now in a 2-3 plow tractor available in 4 models, designed for front mounted cultivation. Now at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's.

The world-famous Ferguson 35
This is the world's most popular and most copied utility tractor . . . engineered years ahead of all its imitators, to save your time and money. It provides all the advantages of the Ferguson System with 4-way Work Control, in an economical utility tractor!

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Order DURASET-20W from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate source of supply.

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TAPS Are Tops

By Patty Hicks,

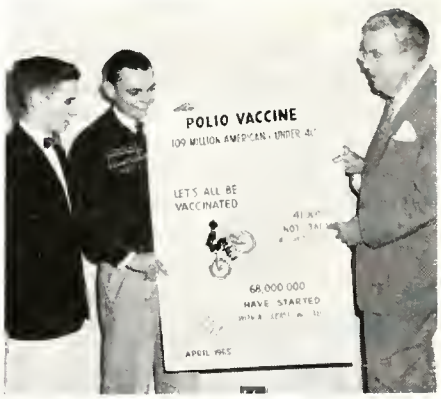
National Chairman, Teens Against Polio

I WOULD LIKE to tell all of you Future Farmers about a wonderful group of teenagers right in your own community—Teens Against Polio—an organization sponsored by the county chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

TAP groups across the country will prove that young people can have fun and do a worthwhile community service at the same time. They'll make sure that all teens know how important it is to get all three of their Salk shots. These groups will help raise money for the March of Dimes, which is vitally needed for the care of polio patients, for scientific research, and for the education of medical workers. And most of all, TAP will prove that the teens is a responsible age group, ready and willing to accept its share of community volunteer duties.

Try to remember that many polio patients never fully recover. Some of them must use crutches and braces for years to come; others must have costly operations and long, involved treatments before they are able to lead useful lives. That's why the March of Dimes this year is so vitally important. It will furnish the funds for modern care and rehabilitation for tens of thousands of polio patients. These patients are of all ages. They range from tiny youngsters who want so much to run and play, unrestricted by crutches and braces; to teenagers, whose college and career plans have been interrupted by polio; to adults, who long desperately to get back to taking care of their families.

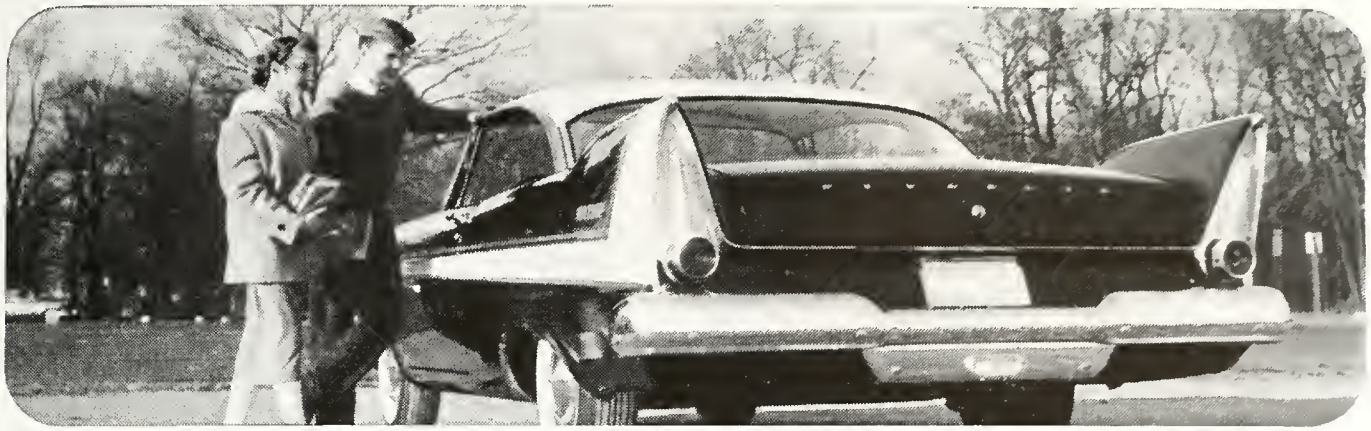
Won't you get in touch with your county chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis right now, and find out how you can help?



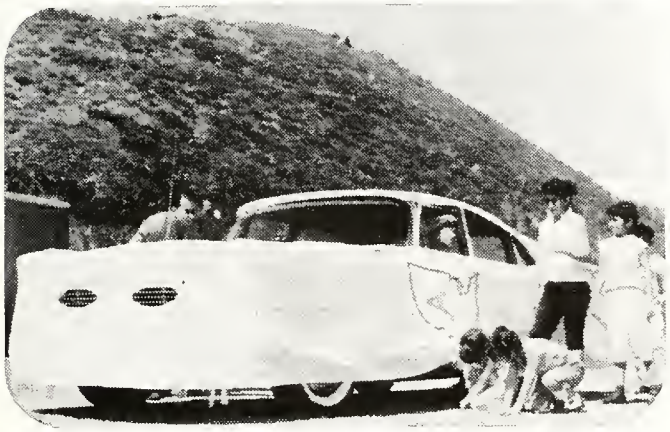
Don Riggin, left, 4-H Clubs, and John Haid, Jr., former National FFA President, discuss TAP program with R. H. Barrows, National Polio Foundation.

BILL LUNDIGAN—*Your television host on "Climax!" and "Shower of Stars"—describes:*

"HOW WE PROVED THE *FORWARD* LOOK'S STAMINA BY DRIVING 6 YEARS IN 58 DAYS!"

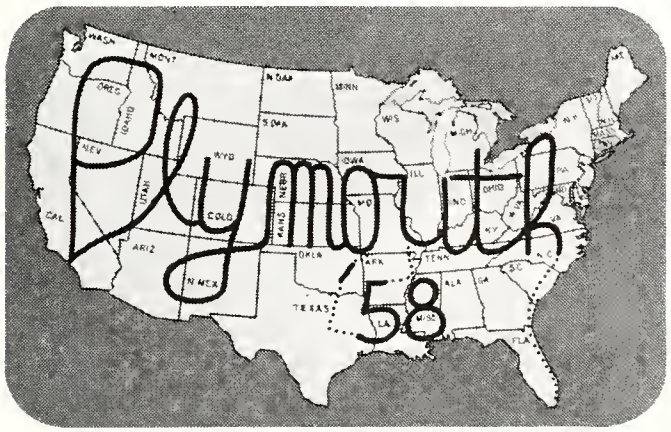


BEST-LOOKING CARS America has yet produced! Motorists everywhere are saying it about the new 1958 cars of The *Forward* Look! But can their brawn match their beauty? To find out, we gave them the most rugged road test in motoring!

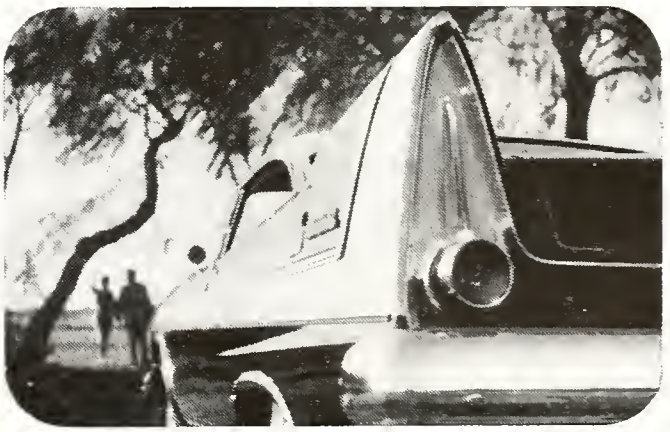


A STOCK MODEL PLYMOUTH made a 58,000 mile cross-country run—equal to six years of normal driving—through deserts, mountains, 120 degrees weather to freezing!

44 DRIVERS took part in the marathon run—working in shifts. After being driven 1000 miles a day for 58 days—the car surpassed all performance and durability expectations!



BY END OF TEST car had spelled out success of Plymouth '58 three times across the face of America! "Spelling bee" route took the car through 37 states and 1,251 towns, was equivalent to driving *two and a third times around the world!*



NO OTHER CAR has ever been put to such a test! Car was braked 37 thousand times! Wheels revolved 47 million times! Plymouth stamina proves beyond question that the cars of The *Forward* Look '58 are the Advance Design.

FOR '58, MORE THAN EVER, THE *FORWARD* LOOK IS THE ADVANCE DESIGN

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BILLIE PARSONS

. . . Ranching is his business

By Paige Carlin

AS A SUCCESSFUL RANCHER, Billie Parsons of South Dakota stands head and shoulders above most young men his age. At 21, he is the owner of a $60,000 spread in the rural Pedro community of northeastern Pennington County.

Billie's easy grin and soft-spoken manner scarcely hint of the obvious traits his record books show—vision, energy, and confidence. He has confidence in himself, in the land, and the future.

In the gala atmosphere of the National FFA Convention last fall, rancher Parsons was called to the stage and named Star Farmer for the Central Region. With the honor went a $500 check from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. But he wears this success modestly, even humbly.

The place Billie calls home is a 3,680 ranch—3,240 acres of deeded land and 440 acres of government lease. The nearest incorporated town is Quinn, 30 miles away; and it is 45 miles to Philip. It is here that Billie lives quietly with his 18-year-old wife, Connie.

Reared on a ranch in the community of Milesville in neighboring Haakon County, Billie attended the tiny rural Harding Grove school for all eight years of his elementary school education. Like most farm boys, he grew up learning about farming and ranching activities — caring for livestock, operating machinery, planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops—as a matter of course.

On August 10, 1950, shortly before Billie was to start high school, his father, William Parsons, Jr., was fatally injured in a combine accident. He died the following day. Prospects for the family were not bright that fall. Fourteen-year-old Billie; his brother, Barton, then 18, and the boys' mother, Mrs. Helen Parsons, were faced with the problem of keeping their ranch operating. Two older boys, Boyd and Dean, were already away from home in military service.

But Mrs. Parsons and Bart were determined the tragedy would not prevent Billie from continuing his education. He enrolled that fall in high school at the county seat, Philip, some 35 miles from home. He took a room in a boarding house, returning home weekends to help with the ranch work.

Among freshman courses, Billie enrolled in vocational agriculture under the instruction of Francis Murphy, then starting his second year as a teacher. A two-year-old steer and five-acre patch of oats were Billie's starting projects as a vocational agriculture student. From the beef and oats, Billie's records at the end of the year showed a profit of $102.37.

During his sophomore year in high school, he went into swine production, starting with one sow and later buying 25 feeder pigs. The profit was $362.70. In the fall of 1952, he purchased two

steers, grazed them through the summer and sold them the following year at a profit of $110.13.

The school year of 1953-54 was one of expansion. Billie and Bart rented 500 acres of farm land which they summer fallowed. Billie paid half the expense and was to receive a third of the profit. He bought five cows that raised five calves, but there was a loss of $180.83 on the enterprise because of declining beef prices.

Using money from savings and $1,500 inherited from his father's estate, Billie joined Bart in purchasing a new diesel tractor for $2,000. He planted 360 acres of wheat and 70 acres of barley. He built his beef herd to 10 head. When the books were closed at the end of the year, he had realized labor income of $7,582.65 from the wheat, $1,080.97 from the barley, and $143.72 from cattle. At the end of his four years in high school, Billie's farming records showed a total net income of $8,285.27, most of which was realized in his senior year.

In the FFA at Philip, he had been a member of the crops, dairy cattle, poultry, and livestock judging teams. He served as secretary of the FFA chapter during his junior year and was elected chapter president and a delegate to the National FFA Convention as a senior. In other high school activities, he was president of the senior class, editor of the school annual, won letters in football and track, and participated in basketball and glee club.

Since graduation from Philip High School with the class of 1954, Billie has wasted little time in achieving his long-range goal of becoming a ranch owner. In his first year out of high school, his farming program included 110 acres of winter wheat, 19 sows, 80 acres of summer fallow and one-third interest in 110 acres of oats and 48 acres of corn. He increased his beef herd again to 33 head. Labor income for the year was $8,907.43. That same year he purchased 460 acres of grassland, and continued expansion of his beef cattle herd.

In the spring of 1955 Billie was named South Dakota's State Star Farmer and received the $100 cash award. He was unable to attend the State Convention when the award was made, because just three days before he suffered a broken leg when he stepped in a rut while playing baseball.

In 1956, negotiations were completed for the ranch where he now lives. By selling his quarter section of farming land, his 460 acres of grassland, and his interest in machinery on the home place, he raised the $18,800 down payment on the $60,000 ranch.

The 3,680 acres of ranchland is divided into seven pastures, all with water supplies and adapted for rotating use of the grassland. There are 480 acres devoted to alfalfa and brome grass.

The year 1956 brought still another big change in the life of the new rancher. In August he married his high school sweetheart, Connie Morgan. The newlyweds moved into their new ranch home in December. Billie had "batched" on the place for six weeks during the spring and early summer, tending to his cows during calving season.

The job of fixing up the eight-room frame house was a major undertaking for the bride and groom. It had been vacant for about a year before they prepared to move in. The fix-up operation required a job of plastering which Billie handled himself. Connie joined in the over-all redecorating, painting, and furnishing. The result of their efforts is a tastefully decorated and comfortably furnished home.

The couple received a boost last year when Billie inherited 12 cows from his father's estate on his 21st birthday. Recently, Billie has made a switch unusual for a man who began in the cattle and hog business. He started this year with 138 head of cattle, then sold all but 15 cows, 33 calves, and a bull. He bought 400 head of western ewes. Twelve of the ewes died but the lamb crop of 416 still rates at more than 100 percent. As soon as he can, he wants to increase the ewe flock to 800 head.

Billie's earnings for the first five years in the FFA total about $21,996.80. With assets of $83,741.23 and liabilities of $53,397.50, his records show his current net worth at $30,344.73.

One of Billie's present projects is teaching his Collie pup to be a sheep dog. "I don't know much more about it than he does," he observed.

How has Billie been so successful? The man who probably knows him best has a simple explanation. Says vo-ag instructor Murphy: "If there's one thing Billie knows how to do, it's work."

Billie's accordion went as a trade-in on this new walnut spinet piano. It helps provide many hours of pleasure.

Remodeling their eight-room frame house was a major undertaking for the bride and groom. Connie now enjoys a modern kitchen equipped with an electric range and refrigerator. The tastefully decorated home is heated by bottled gas.

An early step was getting the approval of school authorities. Here Superintendent Dr. J. J. Vineyard, Advisor Harold Walker, and Chapter President Eldon Eastman discuss the hog project.

FFA Pilot Hog Program

Contract farming is making headlines from coast to coast. Here is what one FFA chapter is doing to show farmers how it's working.

By Eldon Eastman and Neil Brown

FUTURE FARMERS at Arkansas City, Kansas, are currently carrying out a swine project which may have a great deal to offer hog farmers of the future. They have established a professional multiple farrowing hog program that combines a breeder, feeder, and packer contract.

The hog growing system is a result of experimental and research work done at Iowa State College, at Ames. The experimental project is being set up with the idea that it will serve as a pilot project for farmers in the area.

This project was proposed by a packing company and a milling firm as the first major contract plan for the swine business in the area. Back of the project is the feeling among the 53 members of the Chapter that the day of specialization in agriculture has arrived. They also believe that starting young and learning the best methods to become a successful farmer are important because of today's high efficiency farming.

After the Chapter members and their advisor had studied the proposed project, they received their plans, proposed by the Staley Milling Company of Kansas City. The plans showed detailed sketches of alternate buildings for an eight-weeks' farrowing schedule. The FFA Chapter signed a contract with Maurer-Neuer Packing Company which guaranteed the Chapter that it would receive prices equivalent to the Chicago market for top quality hogs.

To set up this vast program, the Chapter borrowed $25,000 from the Home National Bank of Arkansas City. Robert Brown, bank president, president of the local school board, and honorary chapter member; and A. B. Maurer, president of the Kansas City packing firm, co-signed the note for a five-year period. Any year that the FFA Chapter loses money the two co-signers will share the loss. If the Chapter makes money in any of the years, the boys will keep the profits.

The Chapter located ten acres of land at the southwest edge of town and leased it with an option to buy at the end of ten years. They also purchased the buildings designed for the program. Complete installation costs totaled $16,-

These 18 x 22 ft. shelters have concrete feed areas. Each area handles 40 pigs from the time they weigh 45 to 65 lbs. till they are marketed.

The farrowing stall. Each litter spends four weeks in this type stall. The metal pipes were electrically welded in vocational agriculture shop.

The sow colony where 12 sows share each 12 x 22 ft. structure. Each has concrete apron outside shelter, dirt area 70 x 16 ft., and an open shade.

500—somewhat higher than estimated, even though the boys contributed many hours of work. Labor costs amounted to $4,000.

Before the construction of the project was started, a committee was sent to Kansas City to inspect the buildings that were to be purchased. After the units were under construction, a committee was sent on an extensive tour of Nebraska and Missouri to look for desirable herds from which to purchase the gilts and boars for the project. The hogs were acquired from a herd in Nehawka, Nebraska, and a herd in Liberty, Missouri.

The plan is built around a herd of 36 registered sows bred on an eight-weeks' rotation system. The aim is to market 500 hogs annually, making maximum use of buildings, minimum use of pasture, and allowing expansion at any future date.

First of the four phases of production is the "sow colony," used for housing sows during the breeding and pre-farrowing stage. Next is the "farrowing hut" where the sows are kept in farrowing stalls until four weeks after pigs arrive. The third phase is the nursery building or "pigalow" where pigs are held in groups of 20 to 40 while on a growing ration. The fourth stage is known as the "pig porch" where they remain in the groups for about three months for finishing.

The Chapter has employed Raymond Atkins, a former vocational agriculture student, to serve as herdsman and caretaker. The herdsman is responsible for feeding all the hogs, supervising breeding operations, moving sows to and from the farrowing house when it is time, and keeping the facilities clean and sanitary.

The committee to supervise operations consists of four members who are chosen from the four vocational agriculture classes. The senior acts as the chairman of the committee. The committee is to keep records of the program and to help make decisions on the operation.

Up to the present time the chapter has had 500 visitors from fifteen states tour the project.

Gilts being fed by Wallace Wolf, Jr., Chapter sentinal. A four-man committee composed of one member from each vo-ag class supervise the project.

Bank officials meet Future Farmers during Good Will Tour.

A Chapter Good Will Tour

GOODWILL TOURS in the FFA are largely confined to activities of state and national FFA officers—but not always. Last year, just before National FFA Week, someone in the Dickson, Tenn., Chapter asked, "Why not have a chapter good will tour?" They did and were quite pleased with the results.

The tour was made during National FFA Week, while national and many state officers were on their good will tours over the Nation. Bankers, merchants, and other businessmen in Dickson were visited by local FFA members who expressed their appreciation for local support given the Chapter.

"We have tried other effective means of promoting public relations," says Kenneth Mitchell, local advisor, "but we have found that the good will tour gave a personal touch that couldn't be equaled. The businessmen appreciated the members taking their own time to do this, and responded with a warm welcome which was encouraging to the Future Farmers. It not only gave the businessmen a favorable impression of the Future Farmers of America, but it renewed their confidence in youth itself."

Approximately 50 businessmen in Dickson have co-operated with the local Chapter in various ways. Reviewing a list of these men, and the specific support received from each one, is helpful to FFA members making the tour.

It is easy to see why Future Farmers at Dickson wanted to express their appreciation to local business concerns for their support. Here is what just one of them has done. The First National Bank has co-operated with the Chapter in many activties for several years. They are the sponsors of three pig chains (Poland-China, Duroc, and Hampshire) operated by the Chapter. The Bank also has an awards program for the three members of the Chapter conducting the best swine program each year. First prize is $50.00, second prize is $25.00, and the third prize is $10.00.

In another activity, the Bank starts a bank account for each Green Hand every year by depositing a dollar into his account. They also loan money to individual members who need financing for their supervised farming program, and loan money to the Chapter to finance Chapter-owned equipment.

In planning the 1958 tour, Dickson FFA members made the following recommendations:

1. Each Future Farmer on the tour study a list showing the support provided by each businessman to be visited.
2. That only officers and other Chapter members who are well acquainted with the total FFA program be selected to make the tour.
3. Tour members wear FFA jackets and ties.
4. Make proper arrangements with school administrators if the tour is to be made during school hours.
5. Tour members leave a copy of the State Magazine and a copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER* with each businessman visited.
6. Appear on two or more local radio programs during National FFA Week and be guests of one or more civic clubs in Dickson.
7. Visit other agricultural agencies in the county.

Advisor Mitchell says, "I am sure that, if other chapters try this good will tour, they will want to continue it as an annual activity." Agreeing with Mitchell wholeheartedly is J. H. Clemmer, co-advisor in the two-teacher department.

Science in Agriculture . . .

. . . the theme for National FFA Week

By John Farrar

THE PLACE OF SCIENCE in modern agriculture will be emphasized in promotional material and displays developed by Future Farmers of America chapters for the 1958 National FFA Week, February 22 to March 1.

Future Farmers and others in the field of agriculture have recognized for a long time that sucessful farming involves knowledge and application of science, as well as good management and mechanics. However, in the light of the recent emphasis being given to the need for science and mathematics education in public schools, it was felt that an effort should be made to remind the general public that the boy who studies agriculture is in fact a student of science.

The story will be told that even though we have agricultural surpluses at the present time, our future well-being depends upon an uninterrupted flow of farm products that can only be maintained by educated, industrious farmers who use accepted scientific practices in the management of their business.

Future Farmers will not be involved in the production of earth satellites, guided missiles, and the other glamorous gadgets that grab the newspaper headlines. But they will be depended upon, by more and more people as population increases, for the supplies of nutritious foods and other agricultural products that will keep the people healthy and comfortable.

Abundant agricultural production has been the backbone of America's national strength. Activities of National FFA Week, and other FFA programs throughout the year, will serve to remind the public of its dependence upon agriculture and of the need for continuing the program of vocational education in agriculture which is doing so much to supply the well-trained farmers for our future of plenty.

"Science in Agriculture—For a Bountiful Future" is the theme of the 17 by 22-inch posters that are being supplied by the national FFA organization for display by local chapters throughout the nation. Forty thousand of the posters were printed. They have been shipped to the State FFA Associations in supplies sufficient to give approximately four to each local chapter. The same theme is carried on a one-by-two inch gummed seal that is provided for FFA members to use on letters and other correspondence. The number of seals distributed was about 120 per chapter, or a total of 1,200,000.

National FFA Week includes two Saturdays, beginning on George Washington's Birthday, February 22, and ending March 1. In addition to the posters, special radio and television programs, FFA editions of local newspapers, window displays, and many other activities will be used by local chapters to gain recognition for vocational agriculture and the FFA.

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Shooting the 'Wright' Way

By Bob Meisner

OUT IN THE WIDE open spaces of Oklahoma's "Panhandle" lives Paul William Wright, 17-year-old member of the Guymon FFA Chapter, who has established an enviable record among the nation's junior trapshooters. Paul lives on a 2,300-acre ranch south of Optima, a small Panhandle town.

Although trapshooting dates back to 1793 as a sport in England, it is a rather modern sport that has taken the fancy of many of this country's gun enthusiasts. Today trapshooting is enjoyed as a sport by both men and women, as well as many youngsters, who develop shooting ability and habits of gun safety and sportsmanship.

Paul's experience with a gun began at the tender age of four, when his father gave him an air rifle. His dad also taught him how to properly use and handle a gun. Later, Paul advanced to a .22 rifle, and at the age of 11, he had grown into his own with a shotgun, used both for hunting and trapshooting.

Paul's first hunting experience with his father was on their own ranch. The ranch is divided by the Beaver River and abounds with quail and pheasant—about the only hunting you will find in the area. He recalls that they flushed a covey of quail. After the smoke had cleared from the shooting, Paul's dad asked, "How many birds did you knock down?" Paul immediately answered, "Three!" by coincidence his dad had brought down the same number of birds. This brought on a stern lecture on the sport of bird hunting and the fact that, "A hunter should never claim another hunter's birds." But much to his dad's surprise, when the birds were retrieved, a total of six quail went into the game bag. From that day on, Paul's dad, who is an expert trapshooter, encouraged Paul in developing his shooting eye, which was already quite natural.

Paul's first big moment as a trapshooter came in 1951 at Wichita Falls, Texas, where the State Meet was being held. Paul was only 11 years old at the time and a junior contestant. When the Meet ended, he was runner-up for the Texas Junior Title. Two years later, at 13, he was runner-up in the National Sub-junior Division. Paul's score at the National that year was 190 out of a possible 200.

Trapshooting scores are based on the number of "clay pigeons" or targets hit by the shooter after they are thrown into the air by means of a mechanism called the trap. The clay pigeon is simply a disk of coarse pottery. Scores are taken from the number of targets hit or broken out of a hundred.

During the past five years in Junior competition, Paul has won some 30 trophies and five wrist watches, along with numerous other awards such as belt buckles and key chains. Some of his greatest accomplishments include State Junior Champion of Oklahoma for four consecutive years; Southwestern Zone Junior Champion, which includes 11 southwestern states, for two years; runner-up at the Grand American Handicap Tournament in 1954 and and 1955; and he holds the National Junior high over-all record of 949 out of 1,000 targets.

Paul has been an All-American selection for *Sports Afield's* Junior Trapshooting team for four consecutive years. He is a life member of the Amateur Trapshooting Association and holds membership in three states (Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma) for 100 straight targets without a miss. His largest number of consecutive targets is 138.

Besides his interest in trapshooting, Paul finds time for FFA and other activities. His farming includes five purebred Hereford cows, four calves, and five yearling steers, being fed in a commercial feeding program carried out in his county as part of the Great Plains Junior Livestock Show. Steers are marketed each spring in Kansas City. Paul is parliamentarian of the local FFA Chapter and was a member of his Chapter's Farm Shop Team, placing fifth as an individual at the state contest. Paul is also active in Demolay work and is vice president of Methodist Youth Fellowship.

This year's Grand American Handicap Tournament at Vandalia, Iowa, was the last National Junior competition for Paul since the Open Division begins with 18-year-olds. But we're sure to hear more about his trapshootin ability against the oldsters in this group.

Paul shows pose and aim for a shotgun. Dress is same as that worn at "shoots."

Rear view shows Paul's All-American trapshooter patches on shooting jacket.

This trophy case in Paul's farm home shows his trophies won trapshooting.

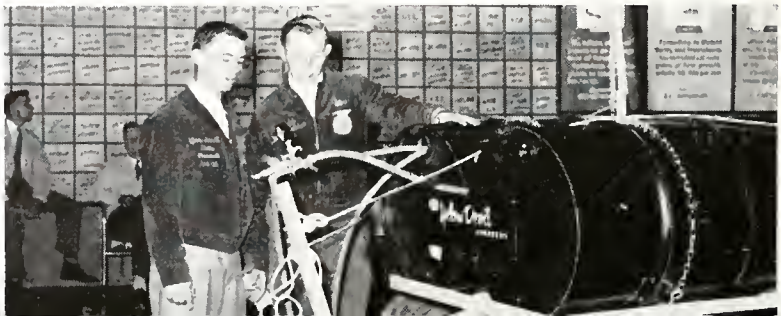
This Hampshire ewe made sheep history when she gave birth to sextuplet lambs on the farm of Ed Hackbarth, Janesville, Wisconsin. She had had only twin births before. It is believed to be a new record.

The Thibodaux Chapter in Louisiana has no trucking problems. A local dealer "loans" them a pickup. Advisor John Marcello, center, accepts key for their newest. At right is Norman Legendre, vice president.

At left, two champions meet. Fred Humbert, Jr., of McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, won top poultry honors in competition with Future Farmers from 14 states. The world's champion White Leghorn hen, "Meg O'Day," layed 362 eggs in 365 days. Fred raises all types of birds including 800 laying hens, 250 turkeys, 100 geese, 75 ducks, and 550 guineas, in addition to his feed crops.

Photo Roundup

These Future Farmers at Smithsburg, Maryland, build hog houses for FFA swine projects. From left, Paul Wade, Robert Harshman, and Robert Mong. Their Advisor is Horace W. Fuller.



Top FFA members keep informed about farming. North Atlantic Vice President Leon Smith, left, of New York, and North Atlantic Star Farmer Charles Cole, New York, examine a pesticide sprayer during farm show of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Jim's 25 Cents

By William W. Witter

This story provided by IOWA FARM AND HOME REGISTER.

I CAN'T HELP pooh-poohing when I hear people say the upcoming generation is irresponsible and not nearly so practical as those of us who will "never forget the depression." I know better than to repeat such untruths because of my 15-year-old son, Jim. Through him, I became convinced of young America's ingenuity and progressiveness.

But the story really began about two years ago when Jim was 13 and got the cockeyed idea that there was a lot of money to be made in farming. I humored him along to help him keep his rosy illusions as long as I could. I didn't have the heart to point out that, though I'd farmed all my life, I'd never been able to pick up the tickets for that cruise to Bermuda that his mother and I had a long-time hankering for nor had I ever been able to drive anything but "one of the finest cars in the low-priced field."

Well, Jim approached me one day with a proposition. "Dad," he said, "I think I've got it figured. If a fellow raises something nobody wants to bother with, that something will be kinda rare. If it's rare, it ought to bring a good price."

"Like what, for instance?" I asked, looking up to my blond, blue-eyed pride-and-joy who was already taller than I.

"Right now, Indian corn. Nobody I know around here raises it and Mom and lots of women buy it uptown for table decorations around Thanksgiving time. I saw an ad in a magazine. Twenty-five cents for a packet of a hundred seeds."

"So you want to start in business with 25 cents?" I tried hard to keep the chuckle out of my voice.

"That's all the cash capital I'll need to get started," he replied seriously. "Of course, I'll need some ground. Any waste ground you want to give me and a small share of some of the crops I help raise with my tractor work."

"Okay," I said, handing over the quarter. Small price for keeping a boy occupied, I figured. Let him try his wings. What if he did get them clipped? It would be a good experience, no matter how you looked at it.

"But don't forget," I cautioned. "Twenty-five cents is all you asked for and that's all you're going to get."

"Sure, Dad!"

Jim got busy clearing a piece of land at the east end of the orchard where a few old peach trees had died. Then, a few days later, he hailed in a trucker who slowed up at our lane.

"This is the place!" he called.

The truck was loaded with rotting fish! What a stench! A farm usually smells the direct opposite of a florist's shop—but this wasn't just a smell; this was a reek!

As the trucker unloaded at the east end of the orchard, Jim gave his explanation: "No money for commercial fertilizer, Dad. The Indians used fish for fertilizer. Taught that to the Pilgrims. I called a couple of fish markets in town and asked them if they had any old fish they wanted to dump. One did."

"Sure, son," I shrugged, feeling proud of him and martyred at the same time.

The stink sort of died down after the fish were plowed under and the Indian corn planted. Jim hoed his patch all summer. He was faithful to his Indian corn no matter how tired he was from field work and helping with the chores.

Come fall, he picked the corn himself. It was flinty and hard and really of no use that I could see. You couldn't feed it to livestock.

It was pretty to look at, though. No two ears were exactly alike. Some had the varied colors of a maple tree blazing with autumn, some were indigo blue, some looked like crazy patchwork quilts where different colors were tossed in haphazardly—orange, yellow, purples, all shades of reds and rusts.

"Mom will buy some." I tried to encourage him.

"She can't use a hundred and fifty ears!" he threw back his head and laughed at me. "Next time you go to town, I'll go with you. I'm sure I can sell it."

He made the rounds in town. Supermarkets, florist shops, department stores. By the time I'd finished my business, Jim was sold out. Three ears for a quarter. The kid had $12.50. Fifty quarters from the original quarter I had given him!

"You ought to buy yourself that archery set," I said magnanimously, knowing full well that now I wouldn't know what to get him for Christmas.

"No," Jim said, bracing his chin as if to ward off the blow of temptation. "I'd be out of business. Got to have working capital."

The first day of February Jim started the brooder stove and ordered 90 cockrels from the chick hatchery. Nobody wanted cockrels, he figured. Farmers wanted pullets for their winter's egg income. He scrubbed the house sterile

and snugged up the foundation with any insulating material he could find around the place. He bought $2.50 worth of balancer (a concentrate of minerals and vitamins to mix with ground grain). I helped him start the hammer mill to grind his oats, wheat, and corn, plus the alfalfa leaves he swept off the hay barn floor.

"Don't build your hopes too high," I told my son when the cockrels came, and he counted out the 11 cents apiece, total of $9.90 to the poultry man. February weather is rough. That's one reason people won't bother with baby chicks at this time of the year."

"I know it'll be work," he said. "I'll have to keep an eye on 'em day and night. See that they're warm and well fed. But I'll hit that early broiler market. When the broilers are real scarce." His blue eyes were reflecting the glitter of the mountain of coins he had piled up from his mental marketing.

He lost 14 chicks the first two weeks. I saw his Adam's apple work convulsively every time he'd pick up a dead chick—and I hated it. But he kept a faithful vigil over the remaining 76, and when they were 10 weeks old they averaged 2½ pounds each. He hit the top market, getting 38 cents a pound for his prime broilers; broilers were as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. The check came to $70.21—just four cents short of 281 quarters!

"Well," I put my arm around my son's broad shoulders, "you're a man of means now! What do you figure to do next?"

I'm looking around," Jim grinned happily. "I haven't quite made up my mind yet."

That fall, when he entered a vocational high school, he said he was considering a hog project.

"Hogs!" I boomed. "The beating farmers are taking on hogs right now is a national issue! "Why, at farm sales I've seen the best hogs in the country turned down without a single bid."

"Ya," he nodded. "They've never been lower that I can remember. Be a good time to get some fancy stuff cheap."

He scouted around and found one of the Future Farmers of America members at school had some purebred Hampshire sows for sale. I went with Jim to look at them. I never in my life felt that I could afford such fine stuff. They were tops, and about to farrow.

Jim got his pick of any two for $35 each. It was a steal. We loaded them up and Jim worked like crazy when we got home, fixing up the farrowing house according to the vo-ag instructor's dictates.

When the first sow farrowed, it was late at night and Jim wasn't there to help her. She had 13 pigs and laid on seven of them. The next morning, when we found them, tears streamed down Jim's face. It was a pitiful sight to see a big 180-pound kid crying his heart out. He kept blaming himself for negligence and incompetence.

When the second sow was making nest, Jim wouldn't leave her. He set the alarm clock to ring every hour all night long, and made me promise to check her through the day while he was in school.

Theresa had her pigs at high noon on Sunday. Jim claims it was his presence and his help in directing the sow's movements with a long stick that was responsible for saving 11 of the 12 pigs that she had.

The pigs got along fine. But I couldn't help wondering how Jim was going to get around feed financing at weaning time.

He was one jump ahead of me. "Dad," he drew me aside in a confidential manner. "I'm going to need creep feed, and then shoat feed, and then supplements."

"I know," I said. "But twenty-five cents was our original agreement, remember?"

"Oh, I don't want any money," he looked surprised to think that I would suggest such a thing. "I want you to okay my credit at the feed store."

What could I do? Let this fine stock get stunted? So I said: "I'll call Pete and tell him to give you the feed you'll need and I'll stand back of the bill."

"You're a right guy!" Jim breathed a big sigh of relief.

Six months and 10 days later Jim sold his first fat hogs. They weighed 210 pounds each and brought top prices. The total check was $163.48. The feed bill was $161.53, so Jim had exactly $1.95 left, an amount he spent for gas for my truck to cover trucking-to-market expense.

A few days later a hog breeder called at the high school, inquiring of the vo-ag instructor if he knew where he could get some top, purebred Hampshire breeding stock. Good breeding stock was getting scarce because so many farmers had given up hog raising.

The man was certainly impressed when he came out to the farm and saw Jim's hogs. After a little bartering, he agreed to pay $70 each for the six boars and $50 each for the six sows. He sat down right then and there and wrote a check for $720! That's a lot of quarters—2,880 of them, to be exact!

After that Jim decided to stay in the hog business, keeping the original two sows he had started with.

Now he's started talking about investing in some Angus cattle. I've always liked Angus cattle. For some reason I think I'll probably be investing in them myself.

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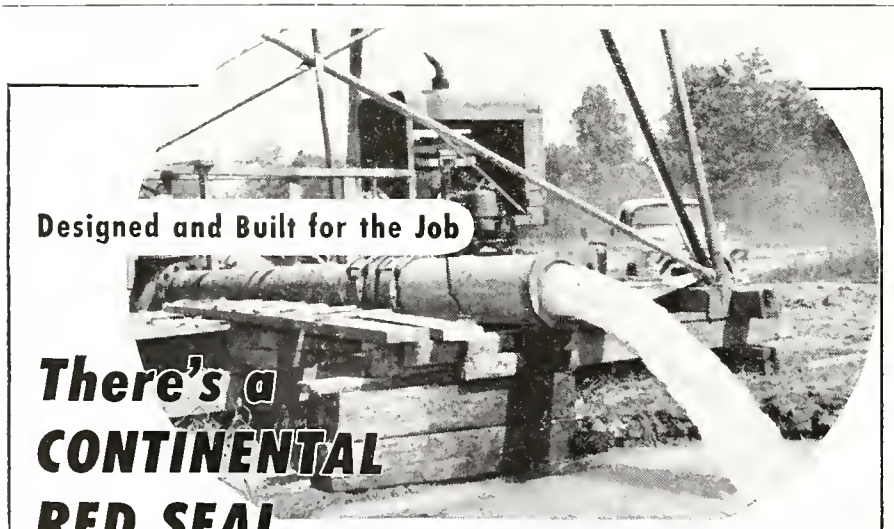

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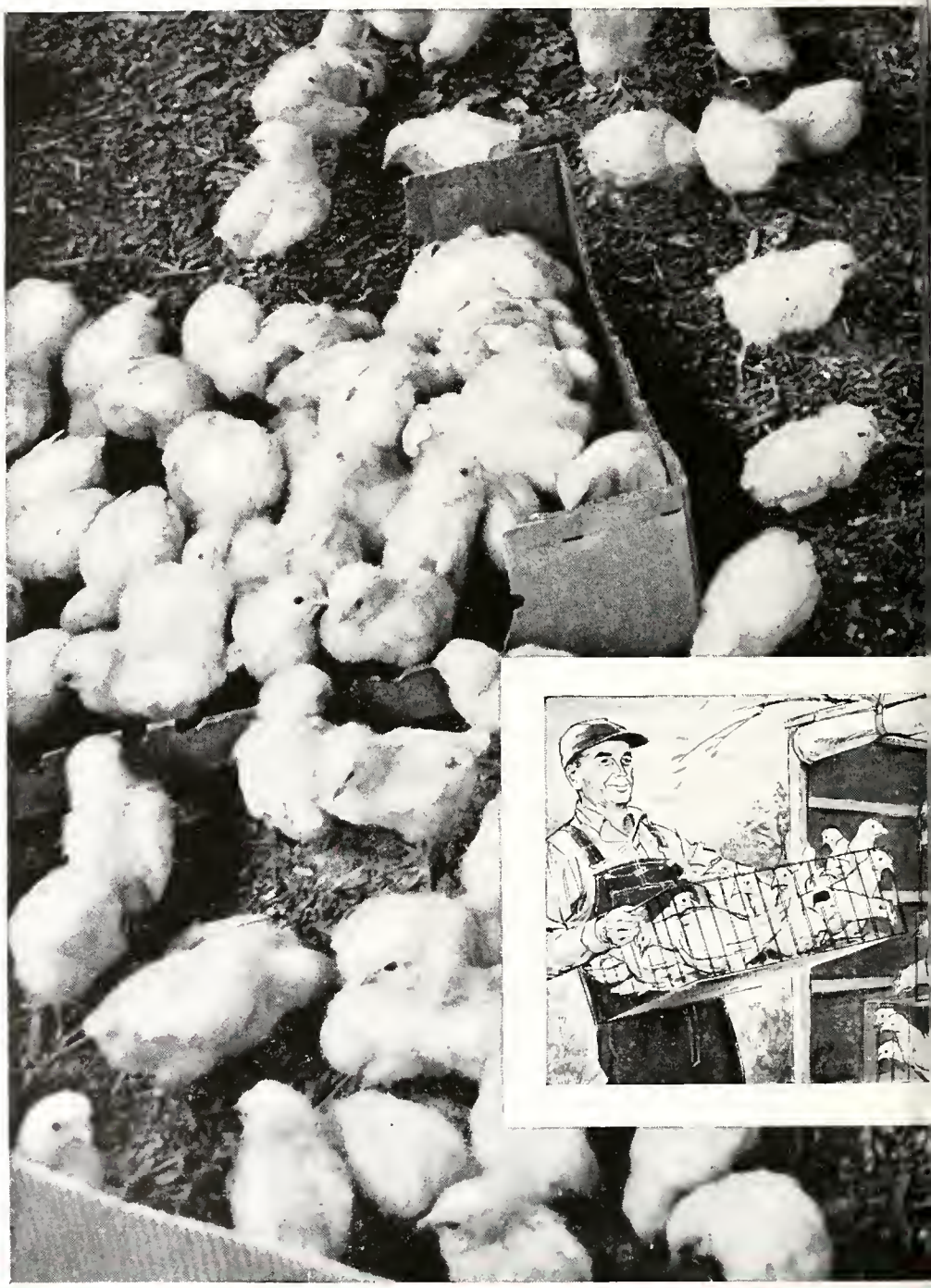

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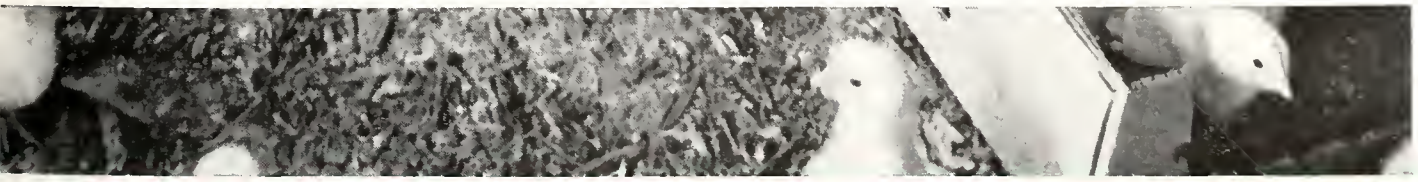

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KODIAK BEAR HUNT

By George Dillon

WHEN JOHN ROONEY, at thirteen, moved with his folks to a naval base on Kodiak Island he acquired a man-sized dream. This dream was to go hunting up in the big bear country and bag one of the giant bears for which Kodiak is famous.

These huge, brown bears are like no others on earth. Many scientists and big-game guides believe they are direct descendants of the giant, prehistoric cave bears of Mongolian Siberia that once roamed the earth with other monsters like the hairy mastadon and saber-toothed tiger.

Small wonder, then, that John Rooney, who is as red-blooded as boys come, should develop a healthy yearning to face one of these prehistoric monsters. To him, it seemed the supreme test of manly courage. But even in Kodiak, it isn't easy for a boy to go on such a hunt. Guides and an expensive outfit are needed.

John joined the Boy Scouts, and was learning how to handle himself in the rugged northwestern wilderness when his big chance came.

Mr. Charles Madsen, grand old man of Alaskan game guides, announced that he was giving a free bear hunt to the first boy on Kodiak Island to become an Eagle Scout.

"What a scramble!" John says. "Every Scout on Kodiak started after that prize like crazy."

But John, wanting that bear hunt more than anything on earth, drove himself unmercifully, working, studying and practicing endlessly. Strangely, he found that, in spite of the work, developing new skills was fun. That is, until he came to swimming and lifesaving.

Don't sneer. John likes to swim as much as any boy, but there are no heated indoor pools on Kodiak, and the waters that flow around the island are so icy cold they can freeze the very life from you in a few minutes. Even ten seconds immersion is sheer torture.

For a time, this obstacle seemed insurmountable. Some of the boys went to the States during their vacations. Finally, John obtained an appointment to the staff of the King's Lake Scout Camp near Palmer, on the Alaska mainland. There, the summer he was sixteen, he fulfilled all the requirements for his swimming and lifesaving awards.

Excitement began to burn in him, and intolerable suspense. He knew he was going to make Eagle Scout—but would he be in time? Not until September did he learn who had won the hunt. He had!

"Dreams do come true," he thought deliriously, wanting to sing and shout. Then he learned that Mr. Charles Madsen, the donor of the prize, had died. Every Scout on Kodiak Island mourned the loss of their long-time friend, and John naturally assumed that there would be no hunt.

But Alf Madsen, himself a well-known guide, announced that he was

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Here's a thoroughbred you needn't gentle . . . a new kind of truck that's built for action and looks it. And today's all-new Dodge *Power Giants* for '58 are even easier on your pocketbook than they are on your eyes. In fact, they lead the low-priced three in all four big ways that mean most to farmers.

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Remember . . . handsome is as handsome does . . . and these all-new Dodge *Power Giants* are built to do a man-sized job handsomely, year in, year out. What's more, *they're priced with the lowest!* Why not see and drive your choice of these rugged new trucks—V-8 or Six—at your Dodge dealer's soon?

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Three new and larger models are now available in 15 x 7 (8¾ ft.), 18 x 7 (10½ ft.) and 24 x 7 (14 ft.) sizes. These wheel-transported drills can be used with any make of tractor equipped with standard ASAE drawbar and remote ram, or with the SNAP-COUPLER hitch and TRACTION BOOSTER system of Allis-Chalmers tractors.

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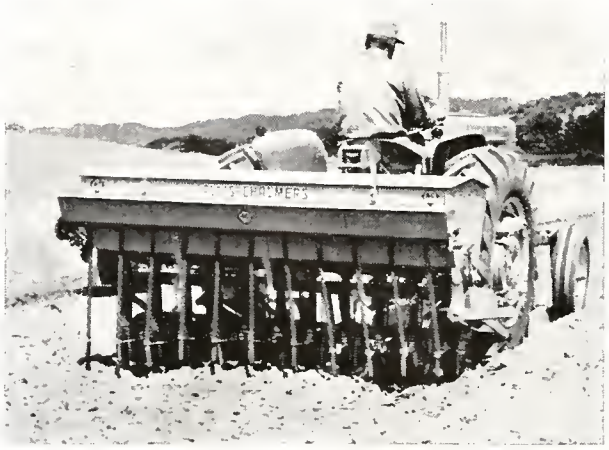

The popular 9 and 11-run, fully mounted drills are designed for use with Allis-Chalmers tractors and some tractors of other makes.

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going through with the hunt as his father had planned. He talked things over with John and they decided on an early spring hunt.

School, however, presented a problem. John's teachers insisted that he turn in all the work he was likely to miss—before he went on the hunt!

"Suffering Saints!" groaned John. "Did you ever try polishing off a double helping of solid geometry with a mind that keeps galloping off after the biggest bears in the world? That's a form of torture sure to put wrinkles in your *medulla oblongata*."

But even the most fiendish suspense must eventually come to an end. The morning of April eighteenth, John, loaded with hunting gear, eagerly boarded Alf Madsen's boat, the *Polaris*, which was carrying supplies to his hunting camp on the northwest side of the island.

Pat Mullens, one of Alf's guides, was in charge of the boat. He was a sandy-haired, good-natured man who looked extraordinarily capable.

"I see you're rarin' to go," he said. "We'll be shoving off as soon as I get these supplies stowed."

John liked him immediately. "Let me give you a hand," he said, and soon they had cast off and were heading northwest toward Whale Passage. John observed Pat's sure, easy handling of the boat, and hoped that he was as good a hunting guide as he was a mariner.

The sun was shining brightly but doing little to warm the crisp breeze that was coming down out of the Arctic. A number of porpoises romped ahead of the *Polaris*, and off to his right John could see several hair seals diving for salmon. But his most thrilling moment came several hours later as they were passing through Kupreanoff Strait.

A short distance ahead of the boat John suddenly saw a monstrous form, dark and glistening, rise from the water. Twice as long as the boat, the crea-

"Here I Am, Mom!"

ture was so unbelievably big it filled John with a sort of breathless awe. Then he saw another, and still another of the strange monsters, perhaps half a dozen in all, moving through the water in formation. And the noise they made as they rose from the depths was like the hissing roar of broken steam pipes. "Look!" John cried, clutching Pat's arm.

"Sulphur Bottom whales," Pat said, eyeing them warily. "We'll have to be careful not to alarm them. They could wreck us with one blow of their flukes."

Carefully, he steered the boat between the whales and the rocky shore line, and John was well pleased that the whales chose to ignore them.

Some time later, they entered Uganik Bay, where Alf's camp was located, and the water was so calm and glassy smooth it was like coming into a lake.

Alf Madsen was already there with several hunters from the States, and welcomed John warmly. John was surprised to see how luxurious the camp was.

On spring hunts, most of the traveling is done by boat. The next morning, after enormous breakfasts, they boarded the *Polaris* and cruised close in along the beautiful, rugged coastline. Each of them carefully scanned the hillside through field glasses for signs of bear.

John hoped that he would be the first to spot a bear, but it was Pat who suddenly said, "There's one!"

Alf cut the motor and let the boat drift silently with the tide while they all studied the patch of alders intently. John stared and stared until his eyes felt like popping, but he could not see anything that resembled a bear. Minutes went by and he began to think the guide must have been mistaken.

But presently Pat said, "He's beginning to move."

Frantically, John stared through the glasses, searching for the bear. Then suddenly he saw it! A huge head had appeared at the edge of the brush, looking one direction then another, obviously suspicious. The bear, lifting his nose high, sniffed the air, then turned toward the boat.

The men froze, but the bear either got their scent or saw the flash of the white boat as it rocked with the waves, for he turned and leaped swiftly up the hill. He paused twice to look back, then kept climbing at a fast, steady pace toward the top of the mountain, a thousand feet above him. In less than fifteen minutes he disappeared on the other side.

They saw five more bears that day, but most of them were up too high or traveling too fast. Only Elmer, the prophet, proved of interest. Alf spotted him in a little meadow near the top of

Available as 2 or 4-row equipment, with three styles of seed hoppers, two kinds of fertilizer hoppers.

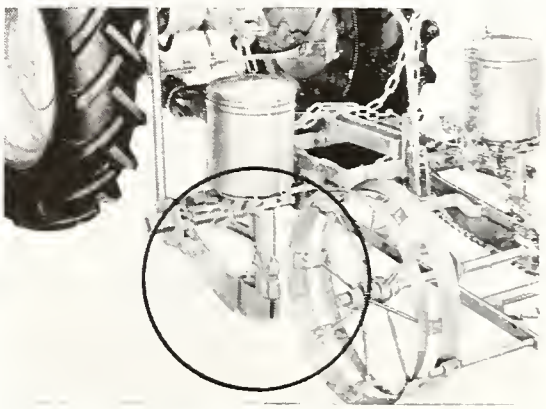
PRACTICAL design
cuts cost and clutter

At planting time, so much depends on timing, depth, soil pack and spacing. That's why Allis-Chalmers engineers its drill planters so precisely, yet keeps the design so clean and simple.

Every seed drops straight down the short 14-inch boot . . . no bouncing or bunching when drilled . . . no skipping or scattering when hill-dropped. Fertilizer from big low-set gear or gate-type hoppers separates into twin bands on each side of the seed.

Clean, simple design eliminates the weight, clutter and cost of unnecessary parts or attachments. Close-mounted with SNAP-COUPLER hitch. Hydraulically lifted and lowered. Turns in minimum of space.

SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.



Short-drop tubes let seed fall straight into the soil . . . prevent bouncing and uneven planting.

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a steep, rocky mountain, acting very strangely.

"What do you suppose that crazy bear is doing?" Pat asked.

Alf looked puzzled. "Darned if I know," he said. "But let's take the big scope ashore and find out."

They set up the 20-power scope on the beach and Alf studied the bear's movements for several minutes. "That bear," he said, "is gathering up dry grass, load after load of it, and carrying it into his den."

He turned the scope over to John. Through the powerful telescope, the bear looked alarmingly big and close. John could see him tearing up grass, and when he had gathered a great armful, he would rise and, walking on his hind legs, carry it into his den. Then he'd come out and get another load. For half an hour they watched the animal and he must have carried half a ton of grass into his den.

"What a crazy, mixed-up bear!" Alf said. "He acts like he thinks it is fall, and time to den up for the winter."

"Maybe he can feel a bad storm coming," Pat suggested.

Alf pursed his lips thoughtfully. "That must be it, but the weather reports I got from the Coast Guard didn't mention any bad weather on the way."

The bear, however, turned out to be right. For three days an eighty-mile wind stormed across Shelikof Strait, whipping up water in miniature geysers and crashing it against the shore. It was impossible to hunt so they stayed snug in camp and feasted on Kelly's famed hot butter clams.

The fourth day, the wind having moderated, they resumed their hunting. They saw Elmer, the weather-prophet, out in front of his den, nibbling young alder shoots, and John wanted to climb up after him.

But Alf shook his head. "Too much work for so small a bear," he said. "We'll find a bigger one."

John, in his over-eagerness, had spotted half a dozen bears that, on closer examination, had proved to be only rock formations. Now he again thought he saw a bear, a big one, but wanted to be sure before speaking. The motion of the boat, however, conspired with the magnifying effect of the powerful field glasses to give life to the deadest of rocks. He stared and stared, trying to make certain. Then suddenly he *was* sure. It was alive, and it was big!

"Alf," he cried. "I see a bear!"

Both guides trained their glasses on the spot. "By golly, it is a bear!" Alf said, cutting the motor and turning the boat toward shore.

"And a dandy," Pat added.

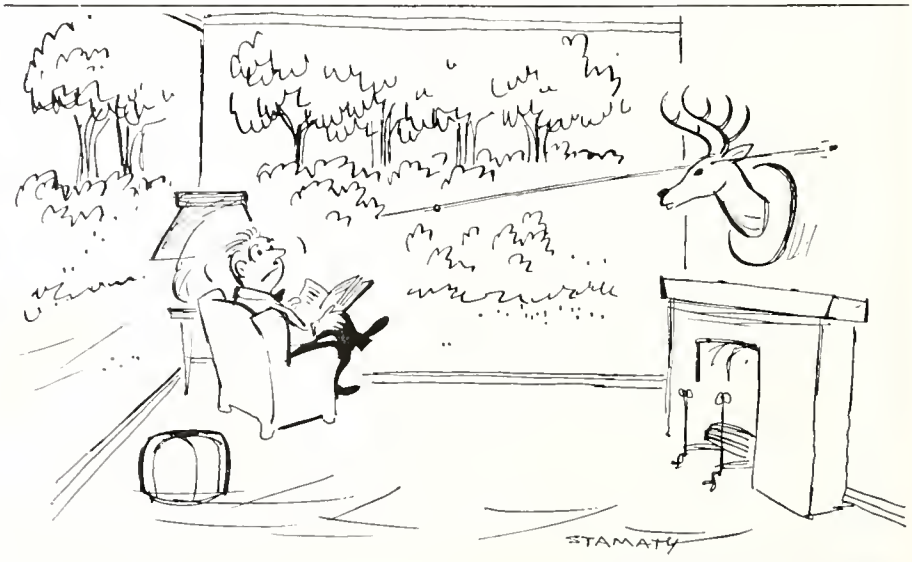
They set up the 20-power scope on a small, grassy knoll above the beach and studied the approach. "Now, there's a smart bear," Alf said. "He couldn't have picked a safer place."

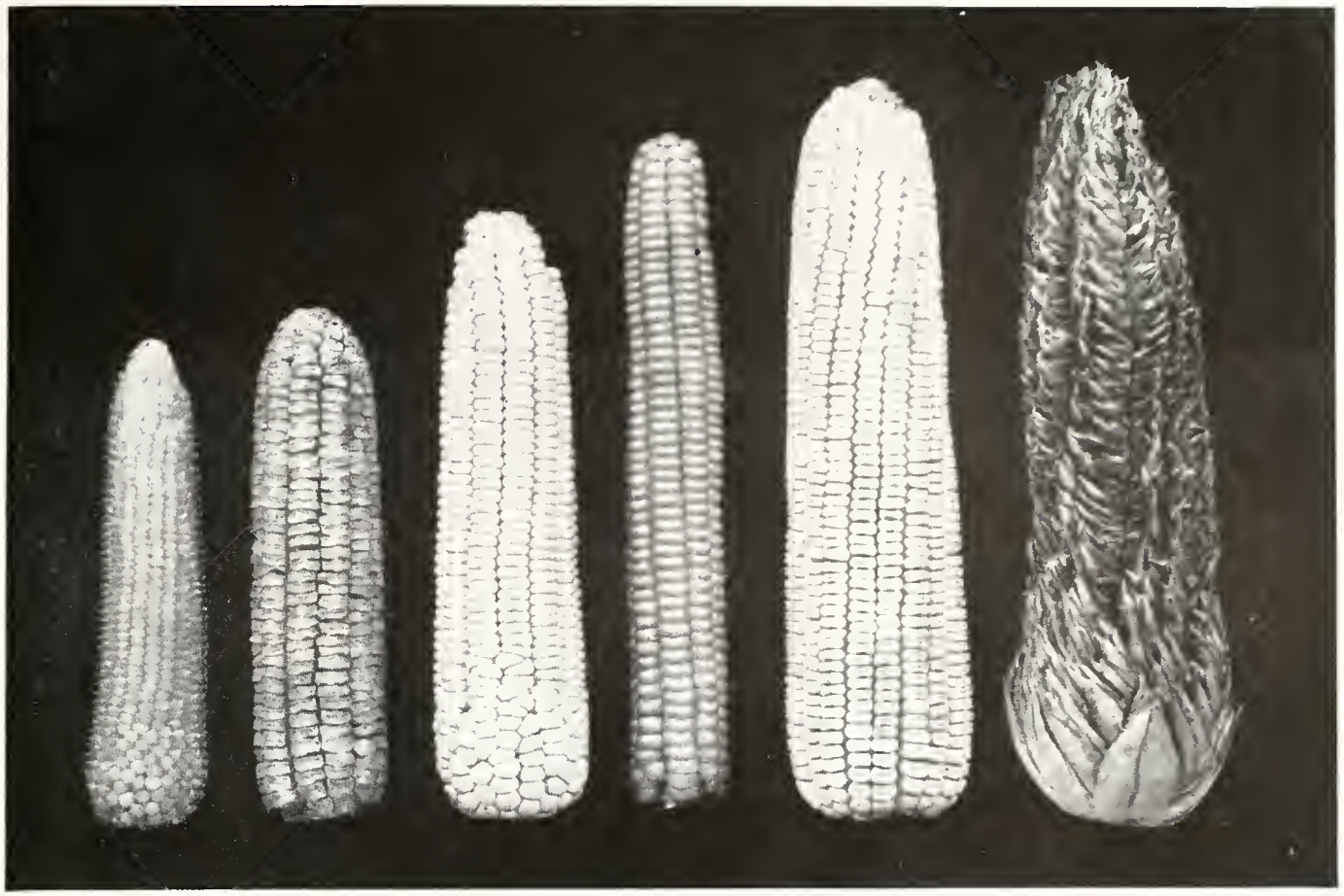
"A cliff above his den, a clearing that's much too small in front of it, and a dense thicket of alders all around." Pat scratched his head thoughtfully. "Quite a combination to beat. It will take some mighty good stalking to get through those alders without alarming him."

The two guides discussed a dozen ways of getting at the bear and discarded them, one by one. Finally Alf said, "It's too dangerous going through those alders without knowing where that bear is, and what he's doing. We'll fix up some signals, and I'll watch him through the scope, and keep you informed of his movements."

John began loading 180-grain, soft-nosed bullets into the magazine of his rifle. He was pleased to see that, in spite of his excitement, his fingers were steady. This was the final stalk that would test both his hunting skill and his courage. The dream of bagging a giant Kodiak bear had been with him for so long that now the actuality seemed almost like a dream.

He put five shells in the magazine of his rifle, and then stuck a dozen





The Six Nations of Indian Corn

Pop corn, sweet corn, flour corn, flint corn, dent corn and pod corn—the Indians knew and grew them all. Most popular by far was flint corn, fourth from the left above. To the Indians, flint corn had the best flavor when parched or roasted as a major source of food.

By 1492, the Indians grew 50 thousand acres of corn in what is now the U.S.A. Today we grow 50 million acres in our Midwest corn belt alone, and between 70 and 80 million acres nationwide.

An Indian family worked 10 to 20 hours for every bushel of corn harvested. A modern farmer spends 6 minutes of man labor per bushel of corn produced. The difference is in modern machinery and modern hybrid corn seed selected for ability to produce high yields when it is well fed.

And fertilizer is tremendously important in building big, profitable yields. Plenty of phosphorus, potash and especially nitrogen are needed to make corn produce well and pay profits. It takes about 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre to grow a 100-bushel crop. With many successful farmers, who produce 125 to 200 bushels per acre, the need for nitrogen is great.

High-nitrogen fertilizers, like corn, have improved tremendously in recent years. Concentrated high-nitrogen mixed fertilizers and improved solid and liquid forms of straight nitrogen are saving farmers much work while they build big yields.

Nitrogen Division, long-time leading supplier of nitrogen to the fertilizer industry, is continuing to improve its facilities for supplying low-cost, easy-to-use solid and liquid forms of nitrogen. This year, see your fertilizer dealer for the modern, high-nitrogen fertilizer to make your corn pay big profits.

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more in his pocket. When he and Pat had memorized the signals to Alf's satisfaction, they fought their way up through brush, across roaring cataracts and over deep ravines, and then they reached a small open place where they could see the beach.

Pat put his glasses on Alf and waited for a signal. Then he looked at John and nodded with satisfaction. "Mr. Bear is still in the same place. From here on, we've got to play Indian, and really be careful."

He levered a shell into the chamber of his rifle and told John to do the same. "Follow me, now," he said, "and watch your step. This can be dangerous!"

Like Apaches, they began to snake through the alders, taking great pains to make no noise. Every minute or two they would stop and listen to see if they could hear the bear.

When they got within seventy-five yards of the den, Pat cautiously stood up and looked down at Alf. For five anxious minutes John waited while Pat stared through the glasses.

"No signal of any kind," he said at last. "That must mean the bear is still here—but where? I can't see him, and I don't like it."

Again they got down on their stomachs and began moving toward the den, pausing every few yards, hoping to locate the bear. Soon they could see most of the small clearing but still couldn't spot the bear. Then a pleased, knowing look came into Pat's face. He had solved the puzzling lack of signals from Alf.

"The bear's in his den," he whispered. "Be ready."

Slowly, they got to their feet, and moved forward cautiously. They had to approach to within twenty-five yards of the den before they could see its mouth clearly. Then they took two or three more steps to get clear of the brush.

"Steady, now," Pat cautioned. "This is it." Raising his foot he stamped hard on the ground three times.

Nothing happened.

Then he reached out, broke off a dead alder branch and threw it into the door.

Still nothing happened.

Winking at John, Pat whispered. "If this doesn't bring him out, we'll have to go in after him."

Clamping his rifle under one arm, he raised both hands to his mouth and let out a challenging, bear-like roar.

That did it! The bear burst from his den with an angry snarl, and charged straight toward the two men.

"Shoot, John!" Pat yelled. "Shoot."

The bear, his jaws working savagely, loomed dreadfully close.

John threw up his rifle, found the bear's monstrous breast with his sights, and squeezed off a shot. The bear stumbled, but kept coming. Feverishly, John pumped in a fresh shell, and fired again—then again. The bear fell but continued to claw his way toward the boy.

"Keep shooting!" Pat yelled, training his rifle on the huge beast.

John fired again, and this time, the bear collapsed, almost at his feet, rolled sideways down the steep slope into some brush, and came to rest with his powerful paws clutching a clump of alders.

Feeling shaky but triumphant, John started toward the bear.

"Hold it!" Pat cautioned, and breaking off a branch, threw it at the fallen animal.

The bear remained inert, showing no sign of life.

"You got yourself a bear," Pat said, grinning. "All we gotta do now is skin him out and lug him down to the beach."

For a long moment, John stared at the huge bear, almost bursting with pride and wild exultation. It was a beautiful golden brown with dark legs, and even now, with all the savage power gone, it filled him with awe. A truly wonderful prize, and a fitting end to a man sized dream. But it was the end.

He sighed, realizing he'd have to get a new dream now, and went to help Pat with the bear. ◆◆◆

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LOANS

CHARACTER CAPACITY CREDIT

Thomas M. Stoker,
Farmers Savings Bank, Shelby, Iowa

A BANK IS IN BUSINESS to loan money. Even so, they must do their lending with care. For one thing, a banker is under strict federal supervision. He is also under strong moral pressure to see that his depositors' money is not foolishly risked in poor loans.

There are three main things most bankers look into before making a loan to a customer. These aspects are the *Character* of the customer, his *capacity* to earn a profit, and his *credit* structure.

Character is of prime importance to a banker. A young man who has high morals, lives up to the training he receives in his church or synagogue, and is honest, will often be given a loan when his credit structure might be borderline.

No banker is going to risk the hard earned money of his depositors on anyone who has low morals. What good is the signature of a farmer who has no standards?

Capacity is the ability of a bank customer to make money on his operation. If he is going to lose money, he is worse off if he gets the money and stays in business. To determine capacity, a banker has to go into many things. Of course, you can determine your own. This is the way to do it:

Take a sheet of paper and divide it down the middle into two sections. In the left hand column, put down your estimated expenses for next year. In the right column, put down all the income you expect to take in. (See example on this page).

The example given shows that this farmer had $4,250 in expected income after he deducted his expected expenses. If he needs $2,250 to live on, he has $2,000 left to pay on his bank loan. With this in mind, he can estimate just how much he can safely borrow and be able to repay. *Never go into a new year or a new operation without determining your capacity to handle it.*

Even if you have a chance to make a profit there are still other factors to be considered before your true capacity can be determined. A banker will want to know what kind of sheds and buildings you have and if they are ample for the operation you are planning. He will also want to know if you have a good market for your product; and if this market is easily accessible.

Last but not least, the young farmer must have know-how. All the credit in the world—all the capacity in the world—is no good if he has no idea what he is doing. He may be a "whiz" at sheep or cotton but may flop if he goes into hogs or cattle with no experience or training in that field.

Now we come to the third aspect of a bank loan—credit. If a young farmer has good character, a good producing farm with the know-how to manage it, he must also have some property. This property he owns makes up his credit structure.

To determine credit structure, a banker takes the financial statement of the young farmer. A financial statement is not complicated and it helps the banker in determining how much credit can be extended without "hurting" the customer.

This property statement is in two parts. One, the left hand side, is for assests (property the farmer owns) and the right hand side is for liabilities (debts the farmer owes). The asset column has a total at the bottom—the top half being used for liquid assets and the bottom for permanent assets.

Liquid assets are assets that can be sold on the market from day to day and are easily turned into cash. This includes cotton, hogs, cattle, corn, etc. Permanent assets are farm machinery, your auto, land, and similar items that are of a more permanent nature and not so easily turned into cash.

Your liabilities are also divided into two parts. One type of liability is the liquid liability such as current bills, notes payable at the bank within a year and debts of that type. Long term liabilities are the other part and consist of farm mortgages and debts of over a year's time.

Now the banker subtracts what you owe from the value of your assets and in this way tells what your "net worth" is, or your value if you sold out and paid all of your debts.

The total of all your liquid assets should be at least two to three times what your liquid liabilities are and you should have a "safe" margin in your net worth.

Now a young farmer often puts up some of his liquid assets for collateral in a chattel mortgage when he borrows money from a bank. Remember that these assets are yours and the banks. Don't dispose of them without the banker's permission.

Character, capacity, and credit are vital elements in a banker's decision to loan money. If you have them, chances are you won't have much trouble getting your loan approved.

EXAMPLE

OUTGO ESTIMATE FOR 1958		ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1958	
Oil and gas	$400.00	Crops	$3,000.00
Commercial feed	500.00	Livestock sales	3,000.00
Seed	100.00		
Supplies	100.00	Total	$6,000.00
Personal taxes	50.00		
Property insurance and farm liability	100.00		
Repairs	300.00	Income	$6,000.00
Miscellaneous	200.00	Outgo	1,750.00
Total	$1,750.00	Net Income	$4,250.00

Make '58 A Safe Year

SAFE LIVING in 1958 should be the goal of every farm family and right now is the time to make such a resolution. And of equal importance is the determination to *keep* this resolution throughout the year.

The National Safety Council suggests the following resolutions:

1. We will check the farm and farm house to locate and remove hazards.

2. We will keep all shields and guards in place on all machines.

3. We will handle poisons and explosives carefully, keeping them well labeled and out of reach of children.

4. Regardless of the emergency, we will not permit young children to operate or ride upon farm machinery.

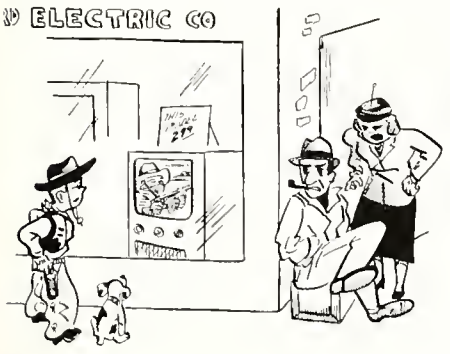
5. We will be alert for safety, fifty-two weeks of the year.

There are many other good farm safety resolutions that might well be considered. For example keeping guns unloaded and out of reach of children, being cautious in handling all farm animals, encouraging farm safety activities in all of our organizations, handling petroleum products in a careful manner, operating tractors and other machines with due caution.

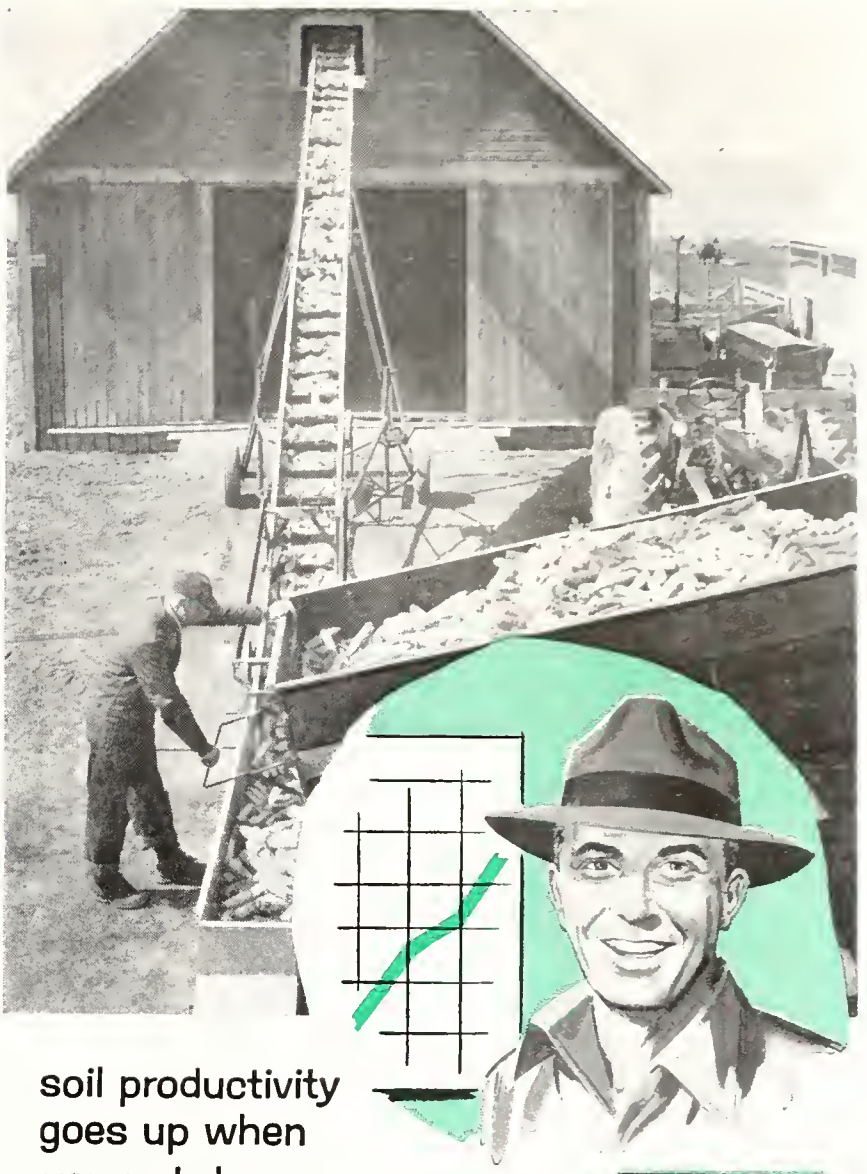
Drink Milk

Why do teen-agers need a quart of milk or more per day? Because they're growing and physically active as well. Nutritionists recommend a quart a day for girls—as much as a quart-and-a-half for boys.

Half of the protein, all the calcium, and nearly all the riboflavin needed by the average adult are in a quart of milk.



"After thirty-five chapters of 'Silent Dan' here every night, budget or no budget—we're ordering a set tomorrow."



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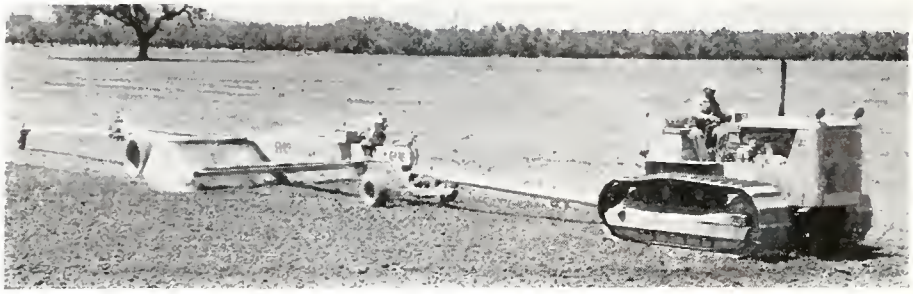
ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

New Machinery

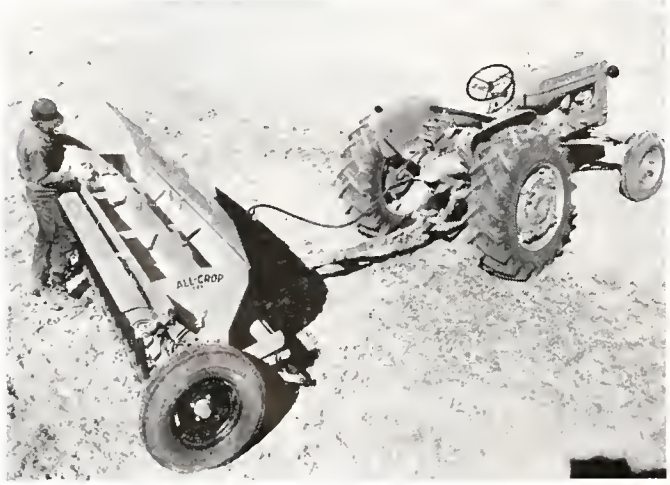


This 80-foot field planer pulled by a Caterpillar D7 is used to level fields in land forming operations. It shaves off high spots and deposits the soil in small depressions. The greater the field plane's length, the more accurate will be the leveling job.

The new John Deere Roller-Harrow is used to prepare clod-free seedbeds. It's made of heavy cast-iron rollers, front and rear, with two rows of spring teeth in middle. Available in sizes—6-, 8-, 10-, and 12-foot widths.

Two implements for hay and silage handling have been introduced by Ford's Tractor and Implement Division. Harvester comes with engine drive or PTO and choice of three headers. Inset shows new grain and forage blower.

A new system of fertilizer production developed by Allis-Chalmers transforms once discarded fertilizer salt fines into an easy to use, effective fertilizer particle. The end result is being spread by one of their grain drills.

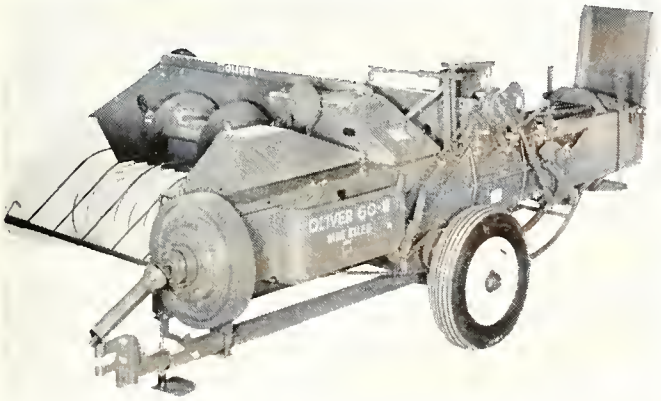


Latest addition to New Idea's corn harvesting line is the No. 303 semi-mounted trailing picker sheller, available for the 1958 harvest. PTO driven and can be pulled behind any New Idea two-row mounted picker or snapper.

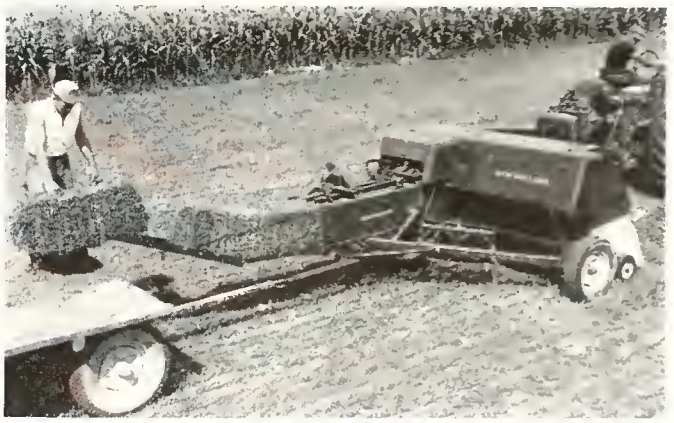
for 1958

The Model 330 Utility tractor is newest addition to the International Harvester's tractor line. Heavier built than many of the tractors in the 35 h.p. class, it provides strength, stamina, and traction for fast handling.

The new Massey-Ferguson 65 four-plow tractor brings to farmers of larger acreages the Ferguson system, which gives load weight transfer to the rear wheels. It has six forward speeds and two reverse; in medium h.p. range.



Two new hay balers, Twine-Tie 60-T and Wire-Tie 60-W, are being introduced by the Oliver Corporation. Basic Improvements are narrowed tine-guide slots to reduce leaf loss and replaceable knife for cleaner shearing action.



The Super Hayliner 78 is New Holland's newest baler. New Fedder-Assist coupled with Flow-Action brings controlled muscle-power to baling. Twine or wire-tie available in engine or PTO models. The bale size is 16 by 18-inches.

The new Case 400 has pull power to handle three-plow load in heavy conditions. It features the Case-O-Matic drive. This enables a farmer to select the proper gear and complete his job without shifting, stalling, or using clutch.

The LH Forage Harvester is being introduced by Minneapolis-Moline. It is flail-type power take off operated chopper. By adding three simple attachments, this machine may be used as a shredder, hay conditioner, or chopper.

HOW TO BUY A DAIRY HEIFER

By Frank G. Bishop,
American Jersey Cattle Club

SO YOU HAVE DECIDED on a dairy project and would like to start with a registered calf?

You have chosen well, for there is no better way to get started in any livestock enterprise than to start with the best. The kind of calf you start with today will determine the kind of herd you will have tomorrow.

By using the improved tools of selection now available, an FFA member can start with a registered calf of the same caliber that the most progressive breeders would choose for their own breeding programs. Think of the pride you can have in owning the best to use in building something even better!

Study Breed Programs

The first decision to make in buying a registered dairy calf is to choose a breed. The choice of a breed should no doubt depend largely upon personal preference, as enthusiasm for a breed can mean the difference between success and failure.

The kind of milk in demand on the local milk market should also weigh heavily on the choice of a breed. Do not overlook the kind of demand that may prevail in the future. Milk distributors and processors are paying greater attention to the content of milk than ever before, and milk pricing in the future may conceivably be based upon the total analysis of milk.

Adaptability to climate, grazing qualities, efficiency of production, early maturity, longevity, and local demand for breeding stock are other factors to consider.

Before you buy that first calf, study carefully the breed improvement programs of the breed association and be familiar with the various terms which breeders use in measuring the performance of registered animals of the breed in question. By performance is meant milk and fat production records, type classification ratings, and sire and dam ratings which indicate the ability of animals to transmit desirable characteristics to their offspring.

Don't be hasty. The time you spend in study before buying can mean the difference of many dollars in the years ahead. After you are thoroughly familiar with the breed improvement programs, study the purebred herds of breeders in your area to see how they rank in performance when measured by official ratings.

Much can be learned in reading the advertisements of the herd owners published in the breed magazines and also in other farm and dairy publications. Sale catalogs will give you a lot of good reference information on bloodlines and families.

Attending local dairy shows in your area will acquaint you with the breeders in your area and will give you an opportunity to see samples of their better breeding. It is also well to visit some of the better known breeding farms near you and go over the herds with the owners.

Study Management of Herds

Don't feel you have to buy your calf from a large breeding establishment or travel a great distance to buy it. Some of the best breeding stock in the country can be found in the smaller herds and possibly right in your own community.

Your county agent and vocational agriculture teacher can give you helpful advice on the better herds in the area. Perhaps you will also want to talk with one of the members of the junior or youth committee of the local or state breed organization. Such committees can be very helpful.

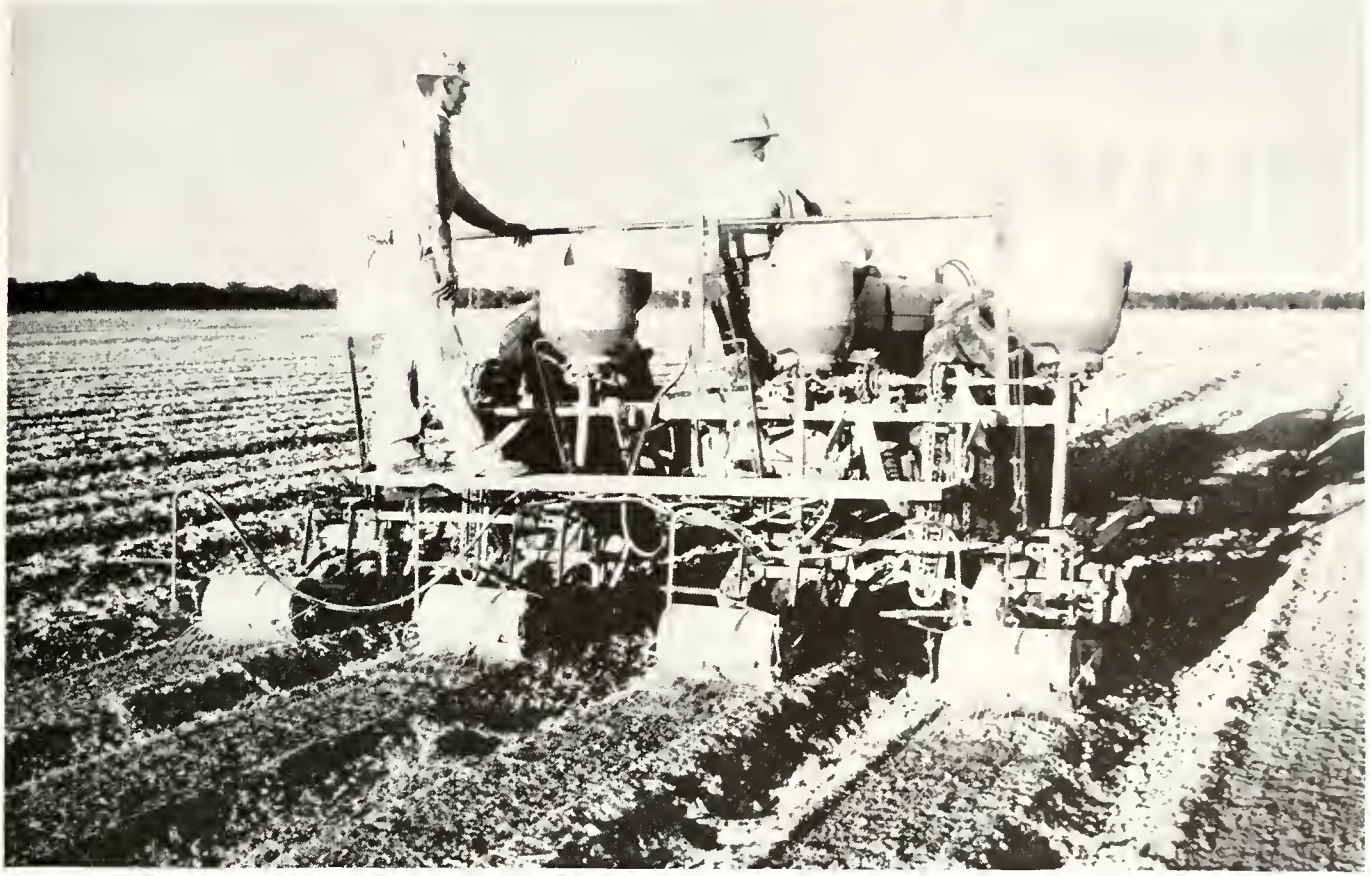
Of great importance is to be sure that the breeder you buy from has integrity and is respected by his neighbors and other breeders in his area. If his herd is known for its general excellence, this means there is a good likelihood that a calf from his herd will develop into the kind of animal you want.

Study the feeding and breeding program of the herd and observe how the farm and herd is managed. Compare this management with other farms in your community and with that of your own farm. There is a close relationship of feeding and management with performance.

Study Close Ancestors

If your father is a breeder of registered dairy cattle, perhaps you can obtain from him a calf of one of the better cows in the home herd. The

Another in a series on Du Pont research



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While weed control in cotton is one of the first uses for "Karmex" DL, other formulations of "Karmex" are giving outstanding results in asparagus, citrus, sugar cane and grapes at low rates of application. With other crops, the search goes on to find the right formulations and to work out the best methods for using them.

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"Karmex" is another example of how Du Pont chemistry helps the American farmer do a better job and do it easier.

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advantage here is that you have the opportunity to be very familiar with the weaknesses and strong points of the animals in the herd and to know which families most consistently transmit desired characteristics.

There is a maxim in breeding that it is better to have a poor animal from a good family than to have a good animal from a poor family. This points up the necessity of studying the production and type of the ancestors of the calf you buy.

Be sure that desirable performance is carried down to the parents and grandparents. Don't be misled by some outstanding individual way back in the pedigree but which apparently has not transmitted the desired characteristics to descendants.

The animals close up in the pedigree —particularly the dam, the sire, and the grandparents—should be given the most careful study. Geneticists tell us the performance of the animals in the first three generations of a pedigree give us the best indication of the breeding worth of an animal.

Superior performances beyond the third generation is all the better, but make sure that good and consistent production records are found in the immediate ancestors and that they have the desired type.

Evaluating Performance

A helpful thumb rule in measuring production is that a good dairy cow should produce at least ten times her body weight (actual production) each year on twice-daily milking. If a cow weighs 850 pounds at her first calving, her first record should be 8,500 pounds of milk or more. If she weighs 1,000 pounds, her 305-day production should preferably be 10,000 pounds of milk.

Remember that lifetime production is much better in judging a cow's producing capacity than one or two high records when the rest are below average lactations. Lifetime production also reveals another very important characteristic—longevity.

It is costly to raise replacements for the dairy herd. Cows that can stay in the milking string over a long period of years and consistently make good production records are far more profitable than those that "burn out" after two or three lactations.

Consider Type

Type, a part of performance, is best described as those characteristics which are associated with function and breed identity. Desired type, such as strong constitution, ample body capacity, strong feet and legs, and capacious and strongly attached udder, is associated with a long lifetime and profitable production. Unless the proper body conformation is present the inheritance for high production cannot be fully manifested.

Show winnings give a good indication of type but do not represent a comparison with the ideal type. Official type classification ratings do this. Usually it should be the objective to choose a calf for a foundation herd out of a cow that is officially classified Very Good or Excellent.

Type classification ratings and show winnings take on more significance when they are repeated several times throughout the life of an animal.

Good production and type records are not everything to look for in dairy cattle, however. It is also important to notice such things as gentleness and ease of handling, ease of milking, and feeding qualities. Animals with good appetites and the "get up and go" to graze or eat harvested feed under all kinds of conditions are the kind that appeal to dairy farmers.

Age of Calf to Buy

The older the calf is, the more money it will likely cost. It is usually most practical, however, to buy a calf that is weaned from milk.

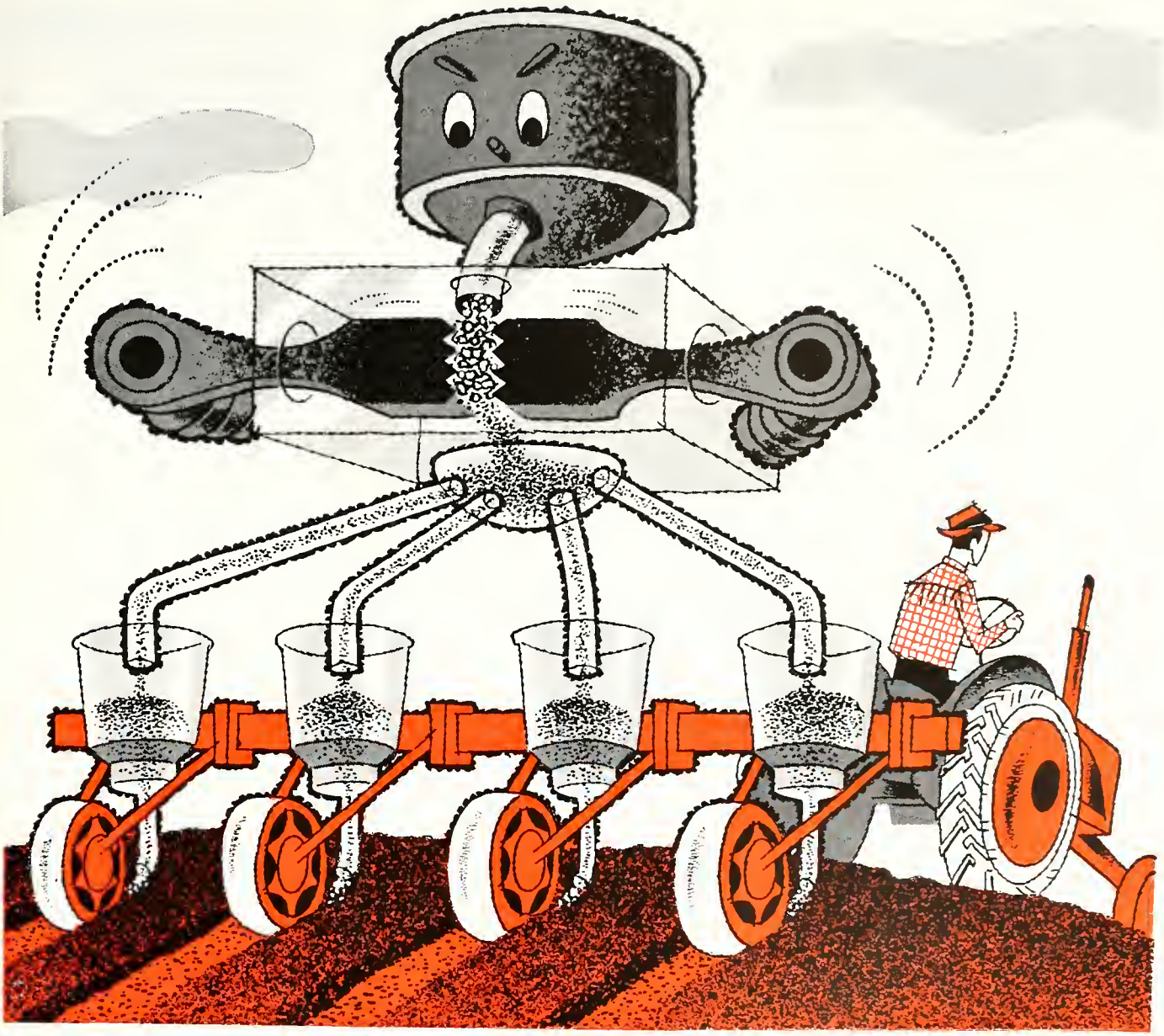
You probably will want to show your calf at a local fair and you should be aware that most states require FFA members to have heifers in their ownership on or before June 1 to be eligible to show them during the first year in junior classes. Be sure to check on the exact date with your FFA advisor or fair manager.

For heifers to be shown in the calf class, they must be over four months of age and born after June 30 the previous year. Junior yearling heifers must be born between January 1 and June 3 of the previous year.

Heifers shown in the senior yearling class must be born between July 1 and December 30, two years previously.

Continued on page 49

Nathan Dumford, St. Paris, Ohio, gets a trophy. Success with dairying depends on starting with right heifer.



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EVEN INSECTS HAVE DOCTORS

Bacterias are kept in plastic cans. Glass containers on shelf make up the "private ward" of insects under study.

By Jack B. Kemmerer

SICK INSECTS all over the world now have their own hospital, completely staffed with highly trained doctors, whose sole job is to find out what is wrong with the ailing insects.

The procedure is somewhat different from that of a conventional hospital for people, however. At the insects' private clinic the postman brings the ailing or dead patients; the invalids are often kept in a deep-freeze; and the doctors work hard to kill off the remainder of the sick insects' families.

Ever since man emerged from his cave and learned to store food for the future, insects have shared in his thrift. In creating large fields of agricultural crops and reclaiming desert areas and planting backyard gardens, man has created a veritable Garden of Eden for his deadly enemy and furnished the insect with far more readily accessible food than nature intended. Because of this situation, these six-legged competitors of man could take over the world if left alone for a short period of time.

Like human beings and other animals, however, insects are highly susceptible to a large variety of diseases which infect and kill hordes of them every year. With insects causing an estimated five billion dollars damage yearly, the United States Department of Agriculture decided to try and do something about it. The result—the new bug-hospital at Beltsville, Maryland, which is one of the most modern hospitals of its kind in the world. The doctors of the new clinic are dedicated to kill off members of the insect world that attack and destroy our crops. They do this by discovering and spreading fatal diseases to members of the insect world.

One of the first men in the United States to work extensively in this field is Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus. His research and experiments at the University of California at Berkeley have been largely responsible for the greatly accelerated work elsewhere in the world.

A virus disease fatal to the army worm has been under tests at the Beltsville hospital since 1954. Once a few swarms are infected with the deadly virus, government entomologists say the disease apparently spreads rapidly and naturally. It is hoped that the new virus will soon bring the army worm under complete control and end the terrible damage this insect does each year.

Perhaps of even greater importance is a fungus disease fatal to a variety of destructive insects. This bug malady first was noted in Russia in 1879, but has been studied little since then.

Preliminary laboratory tests show it may be deadly to the grubs of Japanese beetles, to larvae, to wax moths and to the Mexican bean beetle. All of these insects cause millions of dollars worth of damage each year in our fields and gardens.

Most important, there are indications that the common house fly, itself a notorious disease carrier, is susceptible to this malady. Mixing the deadly fungus with chalk powder and spraying it on adult flies resulted in their death in from four to six days—all stricken with the deadly disease.

Whether you are a farmer with thousands of acres of corn, wheat, oats, or other commercial crops; a housewife with a small backyard plot of radishes, tomatoes and onions, or an ardent "green-thumb" gardener with a yard-full of flowers, the research of these insect-scientists will make your work or hobby not only more enjoyable, but far more profitable. None of the "insect doctors" believe that germ warfare will replace insecticides or other forms of insect control completely. But as the war with the insects is a never-ending one, any new weapon will be a big help in deciding the eventual outcome.

◆◆◆

Left, diseased insects are poured into a blender for mixing. The virus contained in the resultant mixture will be used as a death spray on the insects to which it is fatal. Right, it can be sprayed on the same as an insecticide.

After they calve, they must be shown in the two-year-old cow class.

For the age requirements of the cow classes at most dairy shows, refer to the recommendations of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association which are available from the national dairy breed associations or the secretary of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.

If all other factors are the same, the older heifers will have the advantage in the show ring. Keep this in mind and try to buy a heifer as close as possible to the maximum age requirements as explained above.

A purebred calf grew to a profitable herd for James McKinley, Nyssa, Oreg.

Registration Records

After checking the health of the calf and its conformation, the performance of its parents and grandparents, and the other things mentioned on these pages, be sure the calf is identified according to the requirements of the national breed association and has a registration certificate. Be sure that tattoos in the ears agree with those shown on the registration certificate.

Insist that the transfer application be filled out completely and be accompanied with the registration certificate and proper transfer fee before taking the calf.

The transfer application with the registration certificate and covering fee should be sent promptly to the national breed association so the change in ownership can be entered on the breed records and also on the registration certificate of the animal. This is the only proof that the buyer has to show he actually owns the animal he purchased, and it is the only way he can register any offspring of the purchased animal.

New Owner of Calf

When the calf is transferred to your name, you are the bona fide owner of a registered dairy calf—an animal with a rich heritage of generations of breeding. You will find breeding and raising registered dairy cattle to be both an art and a science. The role can be as intriguing to you as that of a research engineer and as satisfying from a creative standpoint as the work of a sculptor.

Great success to you in the exciting venture of making the best even better!

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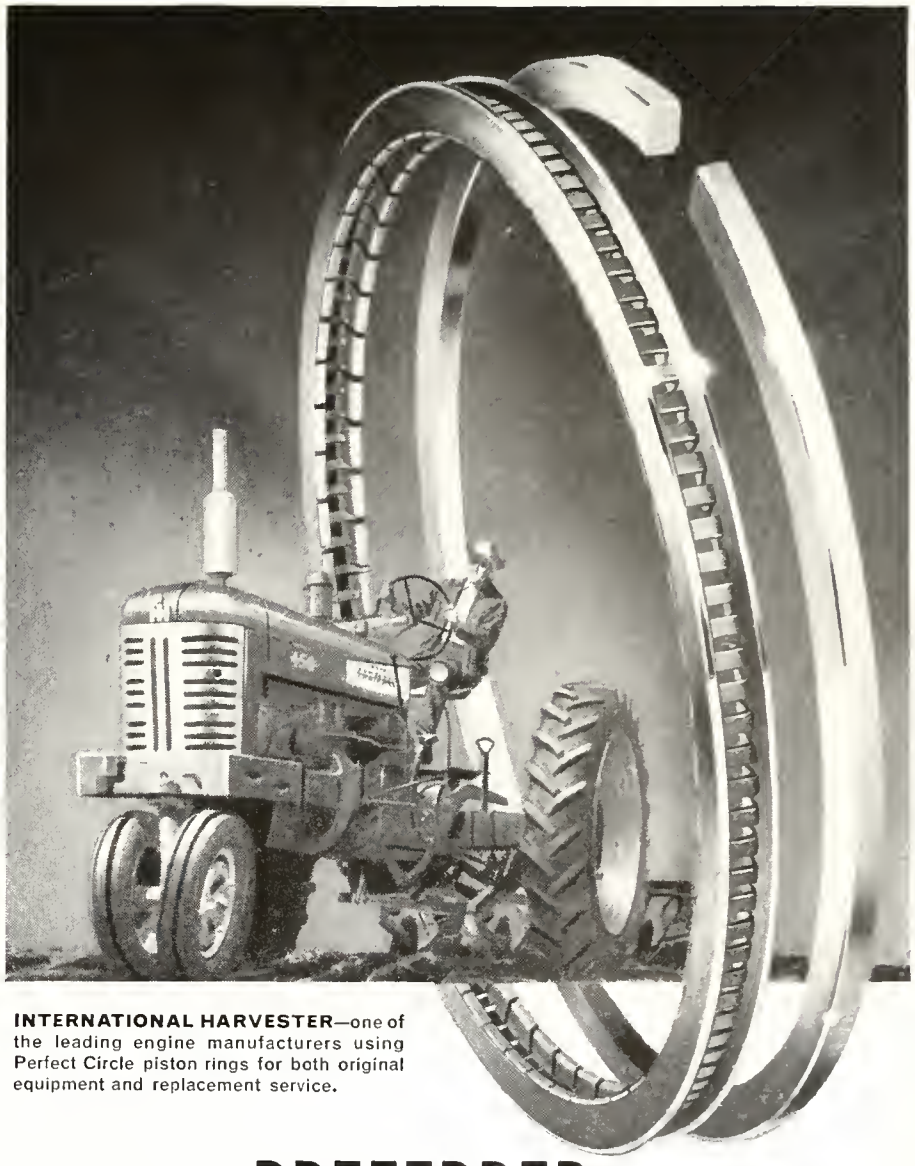

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PISTON RINGS

Pole Barns?

New all-steel, pole-type building: "Poles" are steel columns precut at factory. For details, write The National FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

POLE BARNS have gained a foothold in the farm building setup. They are practical, and fit into this era of do-it-yourself. Designed by competent agricultural engineers, they are known as sturdy, permanent structures that can be built at low cost.

Pole buildings are not new. Farmers have been using them for years. However, many of the earlier ones were short-lived due to the use of untreated posts cut from the farm. More recently, treated poles have lengthened the life of this type building and brought about their wide usage.

As a Future Farmer with years of farming ahead, you may well consider these advantages of pole barns when planning your building needs.

1. Original building can be expanded.
2. All types of roofing and wall exterior surfacing materials can be used. Only use best materials, however.
3. Easy and fast construction. Poles are set in the ground and sawed to fit.
4. Saves materials such as foundation, a lot of framing, bracing, etc.
5. Since less labor and materials are used, construction costs are low.

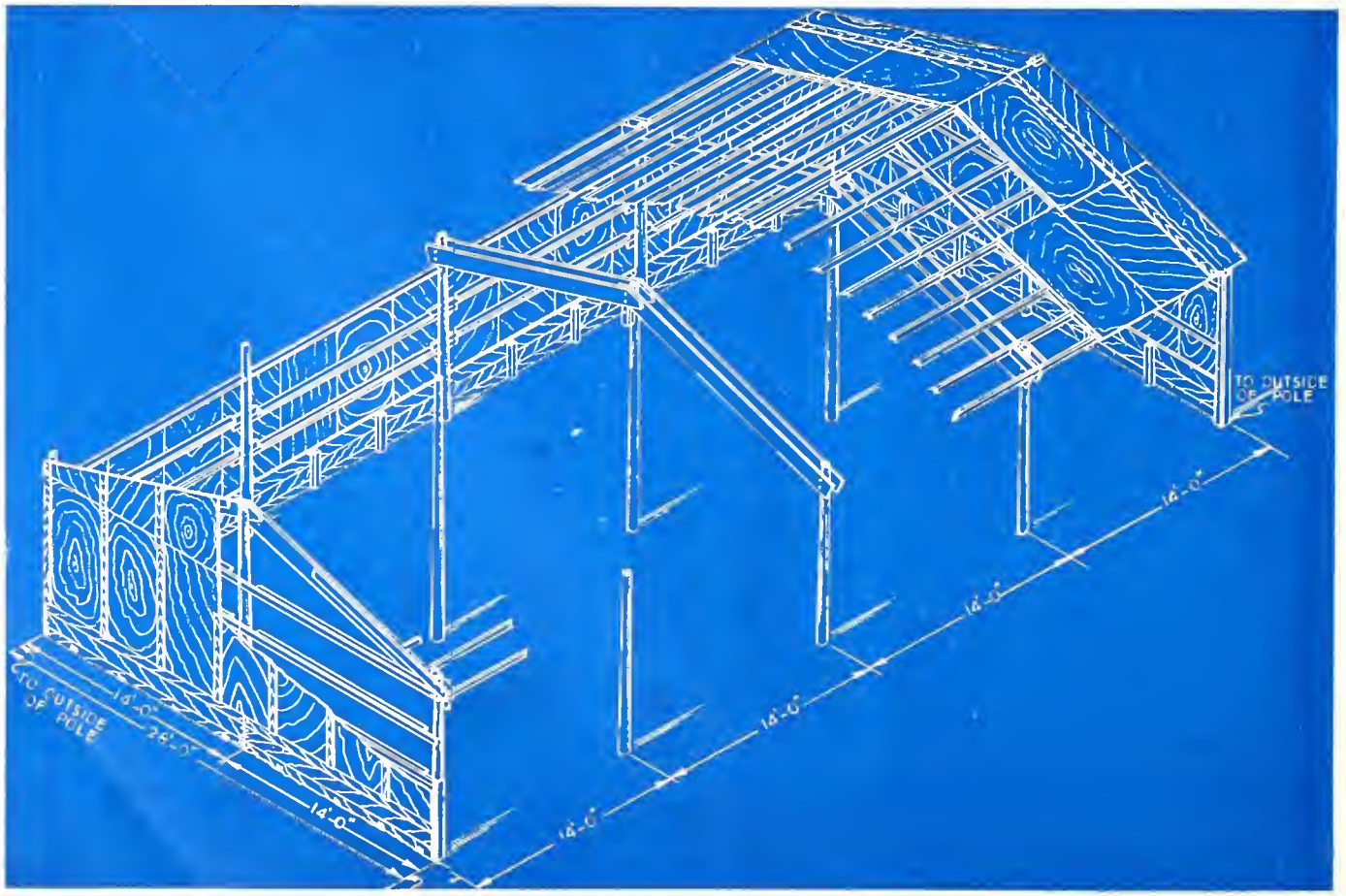
Of course, pole-type buildings have their limitations. Here are the major disadvantages.

1. They are not designed for two-story building use. Usually the poles and roof of a one-story building for the same area will cost less than the additional materials required for a two-story structure.
2. They can't be built on shallow soils where hardpan or rock will prevent digging holes to sufficient depth. A depth of 4½ feet or more is required, depending on the height of the building.
3. They should be built on well-drained soils, since floors are dirt.
4. The buildings cannot be completely enclosed to control temperature and humidity unless they are insulated and ventilated to avoid condensation on the roof and walls.

Some have said that building a pole-type structure is as easy as building a fence. Yet there are details of construction that must be strictly followed. Be sure you have a good set of plans and study them closely before undertaking to build. It's best, too, to visit a pole barn and study it closely if there is one in your area.

Pole structures are meeting the needs of cost-conscious farmers everywhere. They may be the answer to your farm building needs. ◆◆◆

Before undertaking to build a pole barn, get a good plan and study it closely.



Kansas City Star—Sunday—November 10, 1957

A New Barbed Wire Is Stronger, Lighter

By Donald J. Sorensen.
(A Member of The Star's Staff.)

"Don't fence me in" might well be the plaint of American barbed wire manufacturers who have found foreign producers gaining an uncomfortably large share of the market in the United States.

But one result of the effort to break out of this position is the first major change in the product in about 75 years. Credit for this stride goes to Sheffield division, Armco Steel corporation which, after months of research, has developed a cheaper and lighter wire that is stronger and more pliable than the present variety.

A Hectic Beginning.

Invented about 90 years ago, in the post-Civil war period, barbed wire roared onto the turbulent western scene, added some dramatics of its own by touching off range wars and political shenanigans while helping to tame the wild west, then subsiding into the routine role of just another item on the farm.

Barbed wire survived the range war to become a permanent fixture on farms and because of the Sheffield metallurgists here it is in a stronger position in the present trade "war" against the cheaper foreign wire.

To meet this competition, steel firms have sought a lighter wire, but one that was also stronger and more pliable than the foreign kind. Several U.S. firms have been attempting to find the key to this improved wire but it remained for Sheffield to discover the formula, which is being closely guarded.

Because of cheaper labor costs the foreign producers were able to undersell the U. S. manufacturers and Sheffield metallurgists faced quite a problem in overcoming this price disadvantage.

Lighter and Stronger.

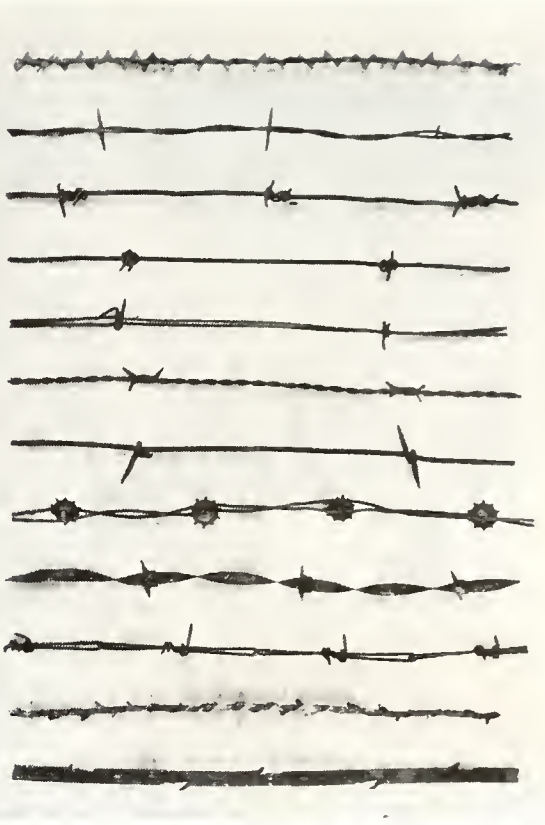
The result is Sheffield "100," a 13½-gauge wire, lighter but stronger and easier to stretch. The tensile strength is from 90,000 to 105,000 pounds a square inch, which means an actual breaking point of from 1,100 to more than 1,200 pounds. In field tests, a 1,000-pound cow was lifted without breaking the wire.

These tensile strength figures compare with 70,000 to 85,000 pounds a square inch on the standard 12½ gauge wire and as low as 64,000 pounds a square inch on the foreign variety.

Wire mills at the Sheffield division here, the largest producer of barbed wire in the Mid-West, and at Houston, Tex., are rapidly turning out miles of the new wire.

The barbed wire section of the Sheffield mill here is a dramatic example of the strides made in automation.

Each machine can roll out an 80-rod spool in 12 minutes. At capacity production, this means 160 miles of wire a day from the local plant alone.



FORERUNNERS OF MODERN BARBED WIRE
These early forms, dating back nearly a century, are a far cry from Sheffield's new "100" Barbed Wire. The first U.S. patent on barbed wire was issued to a Midwesterner in 1867.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS

First Major Barbed Wire Advance in 75 Years

Sheffield "100" Barbed Wire is a major break-through by Sheffield that brings you barbed-wire quality and long service-life never before possible. You've heard how machines are made lighter but stronger by introducing other elements into carbon steel. Sheffield metallurgists have accomplished this same result in making Sheffield "100" barbed wire. At the same time they kept it pliable and easy to handle.

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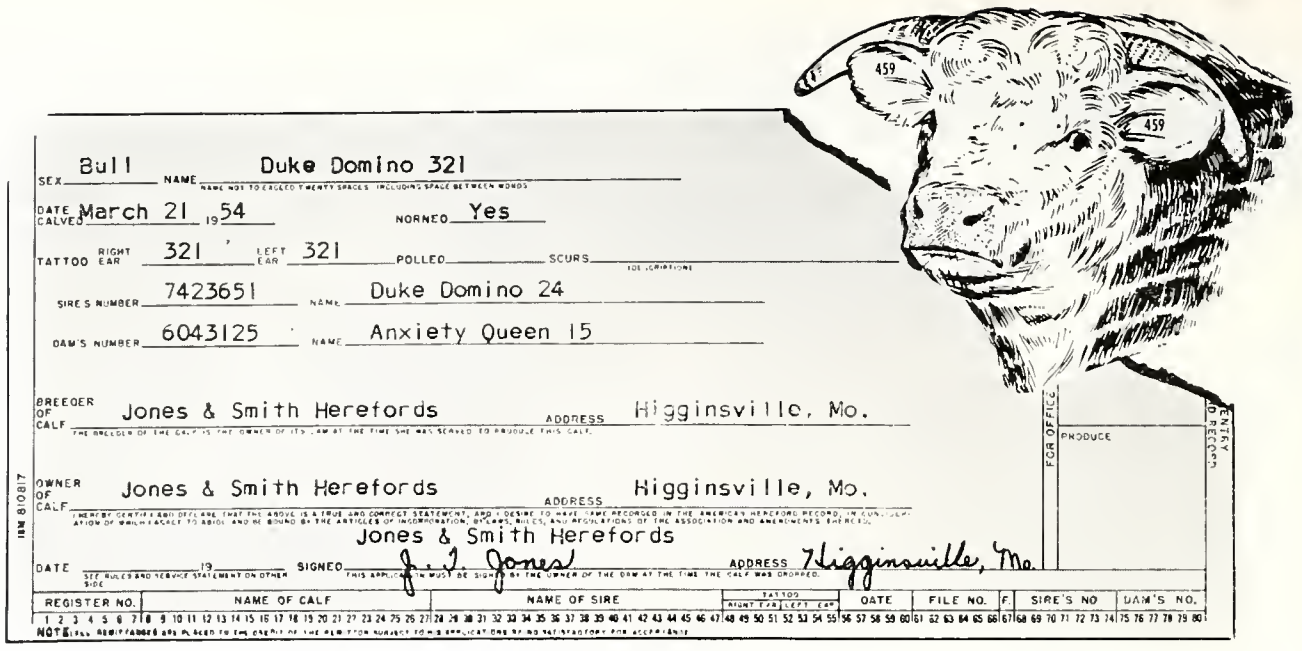

Common Problems in Registering Livestock

Raising purebred livestock is not hard but it does require some extra effort. Here are ways to avoid many of the common errors.

By B. C. Snidow,
American Hereford Association

REGISTERING purebred livestock has become a fairly big business when you consider the total volume handled by the approximately 82 livestock record associations. Purebred breeders themselves rarely understand the internal workings of a registry. It is, therefore, the job of the registry to maintain a staff of specially trained workers with adequate equipment to help breeders and process their registry work.

Purebred recording organizations have striven for years to establish simple procedures for registering purebred livestock. Each association has some individual requirements, but basically the procedure of registration is much the same regardless of breed or class of animals. For the person applying for his first registration certificate, the whole process may seem so complicated that it is hardly worthwhile. Actually, once the breeder has established and followed an adequate system of recording and has familiarized himself with the rules of his particular breed association, the process is relatively easy. Still there exist the daily problems encountered that result in delay and extra cost to both the breeder and the association.

Fundamental in the business of purebred livestock is the matter of integrity and honesty of the breeder. It is his responsibility to maintain adequate records and to report accurate information to the association in applying for registration. By its nature the purebred business is specialized and requires some special efforts on the part of the livestock owner. Unless a person is willing and able to complete the extra obligations, he probably would be wise to not enter the business of purebred livestock production. When breeders fail to supply proper information on registry applications, that is when problems start.

Some of the difficulties encountered by the association and some of the causes of these problems are:

1. Breeders records. Incomplete or inaccurate records are of little value. Have the necessary record-keeping forms and keep the information up-to-date. Keep records of service, tattoos, calving dates, etc. **Don't trust your memory.**

2. Learn the association's rules of registry and eligibility. Most all of the associations have available on request a listing of rules, procedures, eligibility, fees, etc., in booklet form. Get a copy and study it. Follow the rules in completing application for entry.

3. Accuracy. A sizeable volume of applications are continuously in the "Hold" file and most of it due to inaccuracies. Failure to indicate whether calves are polled or horned, omission of the calving date, the tattoos and sex, and proper identification of the breeder and owner are acts of human failure that can be avoided by accurately completing the application. The same is true for reporting the wrong dam or sire. The American Hereford Association reports that approximately 50 percent of their 80,000 breeder accounts send in work that must be held because of incompleteness or inaccuracy which affects approximately 10 percent of the applications for registry.

4. Promptness. In some breed associations, registry fees are established partly by the age of the calf at the time the application is received. An example is the American Hereford Association. Any calf over six months of age is subject to a penalty in registry fee. The basic registry fee for association members is $1.00 per animal. This modest fee and penalty fees ranging up to $100 per animal are used to encourage registering animals while they are still young and nursing their dams, thus easily identified. Once an animal reaches 24 months of age he is not eligible for registry in the American Hereford Association. The best program to follow is to register at three times during a year, each time including all unregistered calves born since making out the last group of registrations.

5. Miscellaneous. These examples are the type requirements you will run into, though they may vary some from breed to breed.

A. Names.

Select masculine names for bulls and feminine names for females. Breeders may select names to use but selection of non-related famous animals is discouraged. Use of poor names—John, Big Boy, Willie, Flat Top, Hitler, etc.—is not recommended. The American Hereford Association's mechanical processes prevent using names that include more than 20 letters and/or spaces.

B. Eligibility.

Rules require that a calf be from a previously registered sire and dam. That the sire must be at least 12 months of age at the time the calf was conceived and the dam at least 24 months of age when the calf was dropped. Rules also require that all calves conceived through the use of artificial insemination are eligible only if both the sire and dam were in the same recorded ownership at the time of conception. (Does not apply to dairy breeds.)

C. Name and registry numbers of sires and dams not in accord.

Applications for registry must be held when this conflict arises because of the possibility of recording the wrong dam or sire.

D. Duplicate tattoos.

It is understood by the association that the tattoo identification on the application has been put in the ears of calves prior to completing the application. In the event two applications show identical tattoos for calves of the same sex, both applications must be held until the situation is corrected. It is not desirable for reasons of identification that two animals of the same sex within a herd bear identical tattoos.

E. Calving date and service date.

These two dates must be in accord to allow the normal gestation period. If the gestation time is too long or short, one or the other, or both dates are incorrect.

F. The breeder.

The breeder of a calf is considered the recorded owner of the dam when the calf was conceived—not the owner of the service sire nor owner of the calf when it was dropped.

G. The owner.

This is the person in whose name the calf will be registered as the owner. If an animal is sold prior to registry, the calf may be registered and transferred in one process by showing the name of the buyer in the space marked "owner."

H. Improper fees.

Invariably, most fees must be paid in advance so remittance must accompany all applications. The fee schedule for members of the association is less than fees for non-members and fees charged are established by the membership status of the person signing the application regardless of the person who sends the application to the association or who furnishes the fees.

The above examples of errors and inaccuracies are representative of the common problems that arise in registering purebred livestock. To the association, they represent a sizeable part of its operation. A staff of several people must be employed to handle mistakes and corrections caused by breeders. The association's personnel are human, too, and make mistakes, but rarely. Most errors are due to carelessness or inaccurate or incomplete records on the farm. Accuracy and completeness of records are a vital part of the registered livestock business and should be the aim of every purebred livestock owner.

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Mr. Tony Borges, Gustine, California, holder of more than 100 trophies he, and his boys (shown above), have won at local and state fairs with their Holsteins, knows what it takes to win in real stiff competition. He says, "There's not a feed on the market today that does a better job of fitting an animal than Calf Manna!"

He adds, "Calf Manna gives calves the barrel, the bone structure and the hair gloss. Good breeding and good feeding pay off in the show ring."

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Classrooms In The Air

Before Future Farmers boarded the plane, they studied a map of the area they would see on the flight. These areas contained good conservation practices.

By J. E. Dougan

THE AIRPLANE has had many uses in agriculture. Now you can add still another. Officials of the Ohio FFA Camp are using it in their study of conservation and Future Farmers attending the camp think it one of the best teaching aids yet.

During the last session of the 1957 Ohio FFA Camp, approximately 200 FFA members and teachers had an opportunity to get a bird's-eye view of conservation problems and practices in eastern Ohio. Conservation education has been an important phase of the Ohio FFA Camp program since its founding 16 years ago. In the past, however, the program has consisted of field trips and demonstrations as well as laboratory periods on the various phases of conservation.

At their most recent camp, the campers were given an aerial view of the basic problems and practices associated with the conservation education program. Throughout the entire camp period, the Camp Board of Trustees have attempted to make various phases of the program more meaningful to the FFA members. It was demonstrated that through the use of the airplane as a teaching aid, boys could get a more graphic picture which would mean a better understanding of conservation.

Through the cooperation of the Division of Aviation, a plane was furnished and a planning flight made over the area surrounding the Ohio FFA Camp. The actual mapping of the 50-mile route was done through the cooperation of soil conservation personnel and camp supervisors.

One of the highlights on the route was an aerial view of the FFA Camp which is located in the Muskingum Conservancy Watershed District on the shores of Leesville Reservoir. Atwood Reservoir, another of the Conservancy lakes, was shown with its recreational facilities. This area of the State also includes more strip mines in actual operation than in any other section. Besides this, the terrain is very rolling and the need for erosion control is clearly evident on the hillsides. Some of Ohio's most spectacular conservation practices are located in the camp area. These include contour farming, pasture improvement, contour planting of trees,

Left, the campers board their plane. Many carried cameras in order to make aerial photos of the practices seen.

Above is a view of the plane over an area that has been replanted to trees.

Below, a group of Future Farmers returning from a flight. For many of them, it was their first plane flight.

reforestation, reclamation work, farm ponds and sod waterways as well as other practices necessary to efficient hill-land farming.

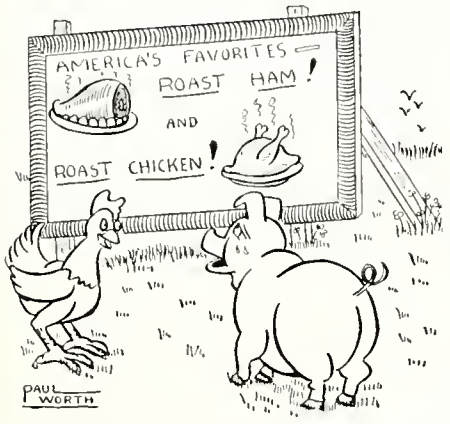
Even though conservation air tours had their beginning in Ohio more than ten years ago, this is a relatively new activity for FFA Chapters. Several chapters and counties have conducted soil conservation air tours with the co-operation of the Division of Aviation. This, however, is the first time that such a large FFA tour had been attempted.

In most tours, four-place aircraft are used. In this instance it was felt that because of the number of people involved and the schedule on which they were to be flown, it might be more advantageous to look into the possibility of using larger aircraft. In considering some of the larger aircraft operating in Ohio, it appeared that the most logical type to use would be a Ford Tri-motor. Ohio is unique in having a scheduled airline which still operates with the "Tin Goose." This aircraft carries 15 passengers and cruises at about 80 miles per hour. This would enable several FFA members to go on the same flight and because of the cruising speed would give them the opportunity to view the practices over a longer period of time and take pictures if they so desired. Although many of the boys involved have ridden in single engine aircraft, few have had the opportunity to fly in multi-engine planes. This, plus the fact that the Ford Tri-motor was built before these boys were born, would make the experience one to remember.

All persons involved in planning the tour watched the weather with a great deal of interest. The morning for the tour broke bright and clear with only small patches of fog hanging in the valleys near the camp area. At 9 a. m. the first load was briefed in preparation for the tour. The briefing consisted of a detailed explanation of the things that would be seen. Each person was also given a map of the area showing the flight route.

Even though the first load did not leave the airport until around 9:30 a. m., considerable work had been done at the camp area prior to that time. It was necessary to schedule the boys for each plane load; collect their $3 for the trip, and transport them a distance of about 20 miles from the camp to the airport. This transportation problem was solved by using the camp bus and station wagons. Details of transportation and scheduling was so well done that very little time was wasted in loading and unloading the plane. In spite of this, it was 4:30 before all 200 students and teachers had been flown.

When the job was done, everyone was well satisfied with the results. It was quite interesting to hear the comments many of the boys made as they stepped off the airplane at the completion of the tour. Not uncommon were comments such as this, "Boy, this is for me!" or "It was a nice trip but too short." As evidenced by their enthusiasm, the advisors and FFA members considered the air tour an outstanding feature of the 1957 camp conservation education program. In light of the success of this, it now appears that a similar activity will be considered as a part of the program in each period of the 1958 camp.



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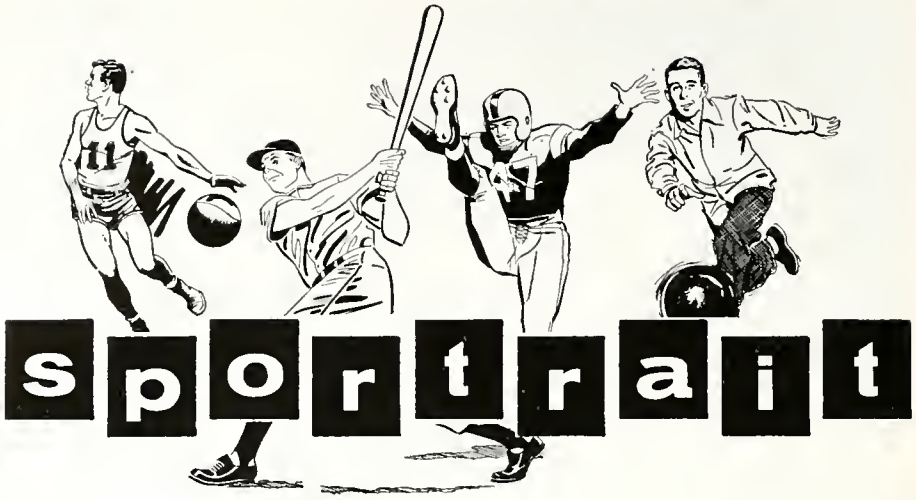

By Stan Allen

ON December 20th of this year a new scoring record was established in the National Basketball Association when the St. Louis Hawks won over the Syracuse Nationals by the score of 146 to 136. This combined total of 282 points set a new record for total points by both teams in one game. Individual high scorer in the game was big, rangy Bob Pettit of the Hawks who scored 51 points.

Bob was born and raised in Baton Rouge, Louisiana where he now lives and runs his own insurance business in the off esason. Bob began his basketball career playing on his high school team and although he did not make the team until his junior year, he was named on the All-State team two years in a row and led his team to a state title.

Winding up his high school days, Bob enrolled at Louisiana State University. He scored 2,002 points for a 27.3 average during his three-year collegiate career and was one of the top scorers in the Southeastern Conference during his junior and senior years. Bob set many new conference records at LSU that still stand today. Among those records are: most points in one season with 464 points; most field goals in one season, 170; most field goals in one game, 23; and had 57 points in one game for the most points in one game record.

In a non-conference game against Louisiana College he scored 60 points. He was voted All-American twice and was honorary captain of the Southeastern Conference All-Star Team for three years. Bob closed out his collegiate career with a sensational 31.4 points per game average for his senior year, scoring 817 points in 26 games.

Drafted by the Hawks as their No. 1 draft choice in 1954, Bob has continued his amazing scoring ability and has been a mainstay of the Hawks since joining the team three seasons ago. His jump to the pro ranks was not easy though, especially since he was to change position from pivot man to forward. Being a tough competitor, Bob is always working and practicing to improve his game. This has paid off as he won Rookie of the Year honors in his freshman year in pro ranks and finishing fourth in scoring with 1,466 points for a 20.4 average. He was also named to play in the annual East-West All-Star game that year.

In his second year in the NBA, Bob made a clean sweep of every league award. He led the league in scoring with a total of 1,849 points for an average of 25.7 points per game which

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was also a league season high mark. He was voted the Most Valuable Player award and also the Most Valuable Player award in the annual East-West game. He was again named to the All-League team for the second year in a row.

After such a successful year in '55, it seemed that Bob would really roll in '56 but he broke his arm in February and had to play a month with his arm in a cast. Even with this handicap Bob went on to score a total of 1,755 points for the season to finish second for league scoring honors. He finished up the '56 season with a very respectful 24.7 average points per game mark.

Bob Pettit

Aside from pouring points through the hoop on the offense, Bob is a very good defensive player. Although one of the big men in pro basketball, standing 6 foot, 9 inches and weighing 215 pounds, Bob has very good speed. His ability to clear the boards is proven by his rebounding records. In his freshman year in the pros, Bob had 994 rebounds to finish third in the league and then in 1955 he went on to lead the league in rebounding with 1,164 rebounds. Last season he finished second with 1,037 rebounds.

Bob's best offensive weapon is his one-hand push shot from around the circle although he has an excellent jump shot. With his height under the basket on tip-ins and his jump shot, he is just as dangerous on the inside as playing the outside. With all of this going for him and being only 24 years old now, it doesn't seem that it will be too long before Bob Pettit will be the top man in pro basketball.

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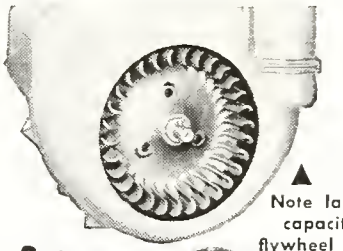

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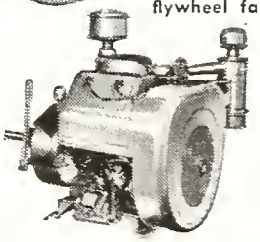

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"You asked me to find you big game, no?"

An Irishman named O'Shea came to America and wanted to attend a big league ball game. To his dismay, he found all seats were sold out. However, the management gave him a high flag pole seat. When he returned to his own country, his people asked him, *"What kind of people are the Americans?"*

He said, *"Fine people. They gave me a special seat at the ball game, and just before the game started, they all stood up and sang, 'O'Shea can you see?'"*

C. T. Bell
Longford, Kansas

Mother found Johnny shaking and scolding his pet rabbit impatiently. *"Come on now, tell me. What's five and five?"*

"What are you doing, Johnny?" his mother demanded.

"Well," explained Johnny. *"Father said rabbits could multiply rapidly, and this dumb bunny can't even add."*

Robert A. Kuhnhenn
Denbigh, North Dakota

One friend to another: *"How do you manage to live so peacefully with your wife? You never seem to quarrel."*

"It's very simple. We have agreed that I decide the big things and my wife the little things."

"Like what?"

"Oh, well, my wife decides what job I should take, how much money we save, what house we should buy."

"And you?"

"Oh—the Suez Canal, the atom bomb, big things like that."

James Garst
Route 3
Modesto, California

A sailor ran up to his executive officer in great excitement. He stuttered and stammered, but couldn't say a word. His executive officer lost his patience and shouted, *"Sing it out, sailor, sing it out."*

The sailor drew a deep breath and sang:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind.
The admiral's fallen overboard,
He's half a mile behind."

Kay Gilley
Walbridge, Ohio

If there's anything we can't stand, it's two people who talk while we're interrupting.

Jim Henry
R. F. D. 1
Cozad, Nebraska

Dorothy, the little daughter of a tire salesman, had seen triplets for the first time.

"Oh, Mother," she cried on returning home, *"what do you think I saw today?"*

"I can't imagine, dear, what?"

"A lady had twins—and a spare!!"

Milan H. Horn
Twin Valley, Minnesota

The efficiency expert died and they were giving him a fancy funeral. Six pallbearers were carrying the casket out of the church, when suddenly the lid popped open and the efficiency expert sat bolt upright and shouted, *"If you'd put this thing on wheels, you could lay off four men."*

Larry Byars
Talihina, Oklahoma

After discussing the difference between flowers and weeds, the teacher asked Bill how he would tell a weed from a flower. *"Well teacher,"* he said, *"I'll pull out everything and what grows back are weeds."*

Herb Platten
Farmersburg, Iowa

Bob: *"Well me and my girl are* through."

Bill: *"Through."*

Bob: *"Yeh, her Dad will shoot me."*

Bill: *"Shoot you? On what grounds!"*

Bob: *"On any grounds within five miles of his house."*

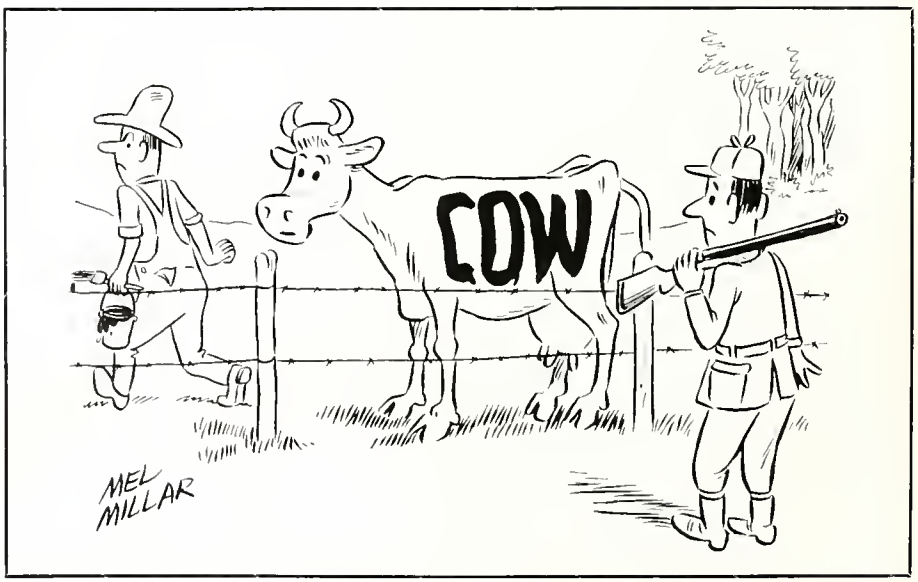
Gail Jones
R 2 Box 161
London, Kentucky

The fussy boss strolled down the aisle among the desks. He saw a cigarette butt lying on the floor.

"Is that yours?" he growled at the meek man nearest him.

"No," said the little man. *"You can have it . . . you saw it first."*

Harry Phillips
Landrum, South Carolina



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